BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY WHEELER & LYNDE. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1863. VOLUME XXIX...... NUMBER 248

THE BANGOR DAILY

Whig and Courier,

[illegible] MORNINGS,

[illegible] Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge,

IN THE LOWER FLOOR.

TERMS

[illegible]

six Months

Three Months,

[illegible] for less than three

Invariably in Advance.

Bangor Weekly Courier

[illegible] EVERY TUESDAY,

Daily Whig & Courier at One [illegible] a year invariably

IN ADVANCE

WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETORS.

JOHN H. LYNDE.

AGENCIES

[illegible] 10 State Street, Boston [illegible] New York are authorized [illegible] Advertisements and Subscriptions.

[illegible] Hay's Building Court-st.

[illegible] must in all cases be paid in [illegible] Subscribers finding this notice [illegible] will understand that the time [illegible] paid has nearly expired—[illegible] expires

[illegible] STATEMENT OF STAMP DUTIES ON Demand and Time Notes,

[illegible] Act of Congress. From a [illegible] Clearing House Committee.

[illegible]	[illegible]	4 m ths	5 m ths	over 6m
		cts	cts	cts
[illegible]		4	[illegible]	10
[illegible]		4	12	20
[illegible]		12	18	30
[illegible]	12	16	24	40
[illegible]	[illegible]	20	30	50
[illegible]	15	[illegible]	36	60
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	70
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	48	80
[illegible]	[illegible]	30	54	90
[illegible]	40	[illegible]	60	1,00
[illegible]	[illegible]	44	66	1,10
[illegible]	36	[illegible]	72	1,20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	1,30
[illegible]	[illegible]	56	84	1,40
[illegible]	[illegible]	60	90	1,50
[illegible]	60	80	1,20	2,00
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,00	1 50	2,50
[illegible]	[illegible]	1 20	1 80	3 00
[illegible]	1 05	1 40	2,10	3 50
[illegible]	1 20	1 60	2,40	4 00
[illegible]	1 35	1,90	2,70	4,50
[illegible]	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
[illegible]	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
[illegible]	4 50	6 00	9 00	15,00
[illegible]	6 00	8 00	12,00	20,00
[illegible]	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
[illegible]	9 00	12,00	18 00	30 00
[illegible]	10 50	14 00	21 00	35 00
[illegible]	12,00	16 00	24,00	40 00
[illegible]	13,50	18 00	27,00	45,00
[illegible]	15 00	20 00	30,00	50,00

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]	FROM	FOR	SAILS
[illegible]	Liverpool	Portland	April 2
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	April 4
[illegible]	Southampton	New York	April 8
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	April 11
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	April 18
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	April 18
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	April 25
	TO DEPART		
[illegible]	Portland,	Liverpool	April 18
	New York	Hamburg	April 18
	New York	Liverpool	April 22
	Portland	Liverpool	April 25
	New York	Liverpool	April 25
	New York	Havana	April 23
	Boston	Liverpool	April 29
	New York	Liverpool	May 6
[illegible]	New York	Liverpool	May 9

[illegible] forwarded by every steamer in the re[illegible]. The steamers for or from Liverpool [illegible] except the Canadian line, which [illegible] Londonderry.

[illegible] AND CALIFORNIA—Steamers, carry [illegible] Aspinwall, Panama, and California [illegible] York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every [illegible]

A Just Tribute to Merit.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, JULY 11th, 1862.

[illegible]

[illegible] preparation for food from Indian [illegible] received a medal and honorable men[illegible] the Royal Commissioners, the competi[illegible] of all prominent manufacturers of "Corn Starch" and "Prepared Corn Flour" of this and other countries notwithstanding.

MAIZENA,

The food and luxury of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most skeptical. Makes Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c. [illegible] with few or no eggs, at a cost astonishing the most economical. A slight addition to ordinary wheat flour greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c.

Put up in one pound packages, with directions.

A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

Manufactured at Glen Cove, Long Island.

Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton st.

WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent.

PAINTS, OIL, PAPER HANGINGS.

BOILED AND RAW LINSEED OIL, Spts. Turpentine, Benzine, Japan, Varnish all kinds, [illegible] Pure Lead, Jewett's Pure Lead, National Lead, French Zinc, Emerald, Paris, and other [illegible] for Blinds.

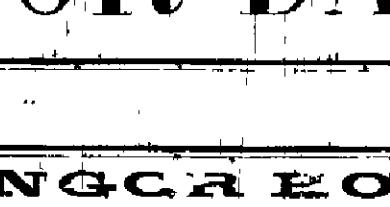
New Room Papers.

1000 Rolls Satin and Low Price Papers, selling at the very lowest prices.

A. P. GUILD,

March24 12½ Exchange street.

BANGOR HOUSE



BANGOR, MAINE.

O. M. SHAW, - - - - Proprietor.

The above House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Its location is unsurpassed, being in a central position, easy of access and nearest to the Steamboats and Railroad Stations. BOARD—$1 per day. Coaching free. Stages leave the above House, daily, for all parts of the country. oct13

DAVISON & PAYSON,

Commission Merchants

and Wholesale Dealers in

Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Beans, AND DRIED FRUIT,

No 114 Wall Street

NEW YORK

References. R. S Williams Pres Marks Bank, James Borland & Co, Bonner & Brown, NoY & Merrill, Mark L Potter, B P & G D Lunt New York, Sumner Swasey & Currier Newburyport Mass, Wing & Ingalls, Bangor, Me, True & Milliken, Portland, Me., Jewett & Turner, Pittston Me

ALEXANDER DAVISON SAM'L T PAYSON

Advances made on consignments

mch11 3m

CHARLES BAKER.

STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,

No. 83 State Street, Boston.

PARTICULAR and prompt attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Stock Exchange Board.

Orders executed in New York and Philadelphia

Money advanced on Stocks consigned for sale

Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated

sept2 tf

FEARING, THATCHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lawrence and Old Colony

COTTON DUCK,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Russia and Scotch Duck,

Chains, Anchors, Russia Bolt-Rope, English Bunting, &c.,

Nos 23 and 25 Commercial Street,

(New Granite Block, head of City Wharf)

ALBERT FEARING, ISAAC THATCHER } Boston.

pt2

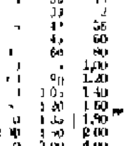
Twells, Mellen & Co.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants

PHILADELPHIA

Liberal advances made on consignments of Lumber, and particular attention paid to [illegible] of Bread [illegible]

Refer to Globe Bank Boston, Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia. Jan19'61



Notice.

FRESH TEAS AND COFFEES

At Low Prices, at the China Tea Company's Store (Cong An Shows & Co's Agency), No. 2 Harlow Street opposite the Traders' Bank

Marine, Fire and Life Insurance,

D. M. HOWARD,

INSURANCE AGENT,

REPRESENTING several First Class New York and Boston Offices, is prepared to effect Insurance on Vessels or Cargoes with or without the WAR RISK, to any amount not exceeding

Fifty Thousand Dollars!

on any one risk, upon terms as favorable as are accepted by any reliable offices.

The most liberal arrangements will be made with parties desiring Open Policies for the season.

Policies on several of the leading Fire and Life Insurance Companies of New England, issued or renewed on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency. march17 1n

Merchants' Mutual Marine

Insurance Company!

Office:

No. 28 West Market Square, Bangor.

MARINE AND WAR RISKS on Vessels, Cargoes, Freights, and their Insurable interests, taken on the most favorable terms.

S H DALE, President

J S FOSTER, Secretary

march18 1m

PITCHER & FULLER,

Commission Merchants and Receivers of

Flour and Produce,

No 9 and 10 Lewis' Wharf, BOSTON

F W PITCHER, M M. FULLER. may14

Rich Jewelry,

I am now opening one of the Largest and Best Assortments of

Gold, Silver, Diamond and Fancy Goods,

Ever displayed in this city. Also, about FIFTY different styles of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

Please call and examine.

J. S. Tompkins,

dec23 28 MAIN STREET

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will settle the old accounts.

SAMUEL F QUIMBY,

E. W. GOULD

Bangor, March 27 1863 m31 3w

M. SCHWARTZ,

IMPORTER OF

Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Bar Iron and Steel, Carriage Springs, Axles, Bolts, Wheels, Hubs, Bands and Spokes, Screw Plates, Anvils and Malleable Castings.

TOOLS AND BUILDING MATERIALS in great variety, including German and American Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Varnish. Also, Leather and New York Rubber Belting, all of which he will sell, at wholesale and retail, at the Lowest Market Prices, at

Nos. 133 and 135 Exchange St.,

25 d&w BANGOR.

POTASH—first sort. N. S. HARLOW, 4 Smith's Block.

TO OWNERS OF

Sick and Lame Horses!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having owned Horses (for private use,) for the past twenty years offers his services for the care and management of Sick or Lame Horses, feeling confident that an experience of twenty years will warrant him in so doing. He can be found for the present at Stable recently occupied by A. C. Hunt.

I have also for sale several good Horses for family use, and also a Trotting Horse.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Bangor, April 3, 1863 1m*

PLANTATION BITTERS—SOZODONT

N S HARLOW

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Union Fire Insurance Company of Bangor, are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of said Company will be held at their office, in Bangor, on TUESDAY, April 4th, 1863, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to see if they will accept the Act entitled 'An Act to change the Charter of the Union Fire Insurance Company of Bangor,' approved February 24th 1863, and to act upon any other business which may legally come before said meeting.

JOHN S CHADWICK, Secretary,

March 30, 1863 tm

HIRAM TUCKER,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

'Tucker's Patent Spring Bed.'

THESE Beds are particularly noted for their Cleanliness, Ease, and Durability, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. For sale by

HIRAM TUCKER,

mch28 3m No 2 Revere Block Boston, Mass

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIAN

(MARINE)

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Corner of Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1863

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Company for the fifth fiscal year, ending December 31, 1862

Premiums on unexpired risks December 31, 1861,	$419 722 20	
Premiums rec'd from that date to December 31 1862	815 521 44	
Total amount of Premiums		$1,105,242 64
Premiums marked off, or earned during the year (less Return Premiums) and Interest received on Investments		$74 [illegible] 61
Losses paid during the year, $411,013 61		
Re insurances, Expenses and Taxes,	85,603 64	496,6 7 2[illegible]
Net profits,		$237 [illegible] 11

In accordance with the provisions of the charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows,

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS

Net Profits,	$237,759 11	
Reserve for Estimated Claims unadjusted and bad debts,	87,16 00	
		$141,600 00
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of fifteen per cent return on Premiums earned during the year, and paid, payable on and after Feb [illegible] 1863	39,990 06	
		$107,615 09
Deduct Dividend already paid to stockholders, being six per cent on cash capital,		40,853 [illegible]
		$66,731 76
Of this residue thirty per cent will be paid in cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent on cash capital,		21,000 00
		$45,781 76

There will be a SCRIP DIVIDEND, payable on and after June 1, 1863 of [illegible] per cent on the Cash Capital, making the total dividend for the year paid to stockholders, equal to Fourteen and One-sixth per cent.

Payable in cash, on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of Security Notes, being one and a third per cent. on amount of such note, | 631 81

	$46,119 95
Payable in scrip on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on Earned Premiums on risks terminating without loss, estimated at $571 153 40, 8 per cent	46,112 27
Undivided balance,	$117 68

The Company have the following assets:

United States & New York City stocks,		$153,609 80
Loans on demand, on gold,	$129,000 00	
Cash in Banks,	71,261 43	
Interest due January 1, 1863, on Investments, and cash with agents,	25,396 00	
		$4[illegible]6 167 93
Re-insurance and salvage claims and unpaid premiums		45 774 74
Bills receivable,		[illegible] 36
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry claims due the Company, etc		64,818 72
Total amount of Assets,		$1 1[illegible] 76

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company.

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance sheet of the Company, and the Balance sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balances, Securities, Bills Receivable, and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE, JOHN S DICKINSON, JOSEPH MORRISON, SAM'L W. KELLER, } Committee

ON AND AFTER 1st FEBRUARY, 1863, Dealers with the Company will be allowed the option, (to be signified at the time of application for insurance,) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash of Premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New York form of policy, as follows:

1st—Upon every OPEN policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of Twenty per cent.

2d—Upon other voyage risks upon Cargo and Freight, a return of Fifteen per cent.

3d—Upon Time Risks upon Hulls and Freight, a return of Fifteen per cent.

Such returns, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Losses paid in Gold upon Risks on which the Premium is paid in like currency.

E. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary

BOSTON BOARD OF REFERENCE—J. E. Thayer & Brother, Daniel Jarves, Wm. Thwing & Co., Bates & Co., Peter Butler, Thomas Howe, [illegible] B. Chase, Geo G Lord & Co., Flowering, Winslow & Co

For Insurance, apply to D. M. HOWARD, Exchange street, Bangor. feb14 3taw1yr

APRIL PATERSON received by D BUGBEE & CO.

Bounty and Pensions.

I AM PREPARED to obtain BOUNTIES due to the friends of deceased soldiers, and PENSIONS for those disabled in the service.

Charges moderate and attention prompt.

Office in Hammond Street, opposite City Hall. WM C CROSBY Attorney

Bangor July 10 1862 tf

IMPROVEMENTS!

S. W. SAWYER

HAS taken the Rooms on the second and third floors No 1 Strickland's Block Kenduskeag Bridge, thus making a large addition to his former

Photographic Establishment,

by which it will be the Largest Portrait Gallery in the State.

Mr S. having all of the above Rooms remodeled and fitted up solely for making Photographic Pictures, where by strict attention to his business, he hopes to establish one of the best and largest Picture Manufactories in the County.

This will be a pleasant resort for Ladies and Gentlemen. The Rooms will be completed in a few weeks.

Two good Photographers wanted.

March 11

BANGOR BREWERY,

No. 103 Broad Street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Bangor and vicinity that he has at a very large outlay established a Brewery for the manufacture of the best brands of Ale. My head brewer, Mr Williamson has no superior in the country in skill and experience, acquired by over fifteen years service in the largest breweries of London New York and Boston.

The water used is from the famous Taylor spring and my malt and hops are of the best quality thus ensuring the fullest flavors and the finest purity—Believing the public will appreciate this enterprise I shall spare no pains to furnish an article which shall meet their entire approbation.

I shall also manufacture a desirable article of light Ale specially for family use. My intention is to supply the trade but for the present I shall accommodate the public in such quantities as they be desired.

My Ale is now on draft at the principal hotels and retail shops in this city.

JOSEPH W LOW

Bangor March 23 1863

FOGG & BRIDGES,

47 WEST MARKET SQUARE, BANGOR,

offer for sale one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Hardware and Cutlery

In the State consisting in part of

NAILS GLASS PAINTS OILS AND VARNISHES, HOUSE TRIMMINGS CARPENTERS TOOLS AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS CORDAGE, BBS TOOLS TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY MILL AND TABLE FILES, &c &c, &c

The above Goods were bought low for cash, and Traders, Manufacturers and consumers generally will find it for their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

E. R. Fogg sett R A Bridges

O. P. MERRYMAN,



Manufacturer of and Dealer in

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

(At Dole's Planing Mill, near the Western Depot,)

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has constantly on hand, and is manufacturing

DOORS of the various sizes and qualities,

WINDOWS, glazed and unglazed,

BLINDS painted and hung to order

WINDOW and DOOR FRAMES, of all sizes,

INSIDE SHUTTERS and BLINDS of the best Pine, Black Walnut and Chestnut,

Birch, Cherry and black Walnut STAIR NEWELS, RAILING, Plain and Fancy BALUSTERS

ALSO AGENT

For the sale of New and Second hand Planing, Tenoning, Mortising, Sash-sticking and Moulding

Machines.

march4 3tawd&wost, ant 61

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz

BROWN SNUFF

Macaboy, Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, American Gentleman, | Demi-gros, Pure Virginia, Natchitoches, Copenhagen

YELLOW SNUFF

Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot | Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Scotch

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos which will be found of a Superior Quality

TOBACCO

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING	SMOKING
	P A L, or plain	St Jago
No 1,	Cavendish or Sweet,	Spanish
No 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canister
No's 1 & 2 mixed	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Granulated

N. B A circular of prices will be sent on application mch19 1y

Colby's New Style

CLOTHES WRINGER!

The Best in the world.

It fits all Tubs & suits Everybody.

BY the use of Colby's Patent Improved Self-Holding and Self adjusting CLOTHES WRINGER, you may save time, strength, health, help, clothing, and, of course, money. No family can afford to do without one.

Woolen cloth can be wrung out of boiling water, to prevent it from shrinking, without injury to the Machine.

It is the best machine in the market for starching and washing, as well as wringing.

The Frames are made of Iron coated with Zinc, and will not rust. The Rolls are fastened on the Shaft by Colby's new Patent, and will not turn nor twist. Every Machine is warranted.

Any person who will give this Wringer a fair trial, will be compelled to acknowledge the truth of our statements respecting its usefulness.

For further information apply to our Agents.

Price of Wringer, $5 00

EDWIN HILL & CO. - - Proprietors,

GARLAND, MAINE.

J. S RICKER, No 1, Main-st., Agent for Bangor and vicinity.

Dec17 3tawd&w 6m

RUSS'S LINIMENT—sold by the agent, N S HARLOW, 4 Smith's Block

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS sold by N. S HARLOW, 4 Smith's Block.

TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS.—A new supply received from the best makers—all sold and warranted to fit, or the money refunded. N. S HARLOW, 4 Smith's Block

O. M. MITCHELL—Astronomy of the Bible—his last Book—rec'd by E. F. DUREN.

april6

HUNTING in South Africa, an interesting narrative of adventure, at BARTLETT'S LIBRARY.

april4

Whig & Courier.

TELEGRAPHIC

(Evening Despatches to the Times)

Address of Jeff. Davis to the People of the South

NEW YORK, 16th

Jefferson Davis has issued an address to the people of the Southern Confederacy, urging them to devote their agriculture labor to the production of food. He says although the soldiers are on half rations of meat, there is plenty of it in the Confederacy, but that difficulty exists in transportation, which is about to be remedied. The address contains the following paragraphs

We have reached the close of a second year of war, and may point with just pride to the history of the young Confederacy. Alone, unaided, we have met and overthrown the most formidable combinations of naval and military armaments. We began the struggle without a single gun afloat, yet we have captured, sunk, or destroyed a number of vessels, including two large frigates and one steam sloop of war, while four of their captured steam gunboats are now in our possession. Adding to this the strength of our little navy, which, rapidly gaining in numbers and efficiency to oppose invading forces composed of levies which already exceed 1,300,000 men. We had no resources but unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free, and were so destitute of military supplies that 10,000 of our citizens were reluctantly refused admission into the service from our inability to furnish them with arms. While for many months the continuation of some of our strong holds owed their safety chiefly to the careful concealment of the fact that we were without supplies, powder for our cannon, &c., your devotion and patriotism triumphed over all these obstacles, and called into existence munitions of war, clothing and subsistence, which enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valor on numerous battlefields, and inflict crushing defeats on successive armies—each of which our arrogant foe, who fondly imagined themselves invincible.

The contrast between our past and present condition is well calculated to inspire full confidence in the triumph of our arms. No previous period of war have our friends been so numerous, so well organized, and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and equipped, as at present. The season of high water, on which our enemies relied to enable their fleet of gunboats to penetrate into our country and devastate our homes, is fast passing away. Yet our strongholds on the Mississippi still bid defiance to the foe, and months of costly preparation have been spent in vain. Disaster has been the result of their every attack on our batteries on Red River, Tallahatchie, and other navigable streams, within a few weeks. Falling of the waters, and the increasing heat of the summer, will complete their discomfiture and compel their baffled and dispirited forces to abandon, on which was based the chief hopes of success in effecting our subjugation.— We must not forget, however, that the war is not yet ended, and we still are confronted by powerful armies, and threatened by numerous fleets, and that the government that controls these fleets and armies are driven to most desperate efforts to effect unholy purposes, in which it has thus far been defeated. It will use the utmost energy to avert this impending doom so fully merited by the atrocities it has committed, the savage barbarities it has encouraged, and the crowning attempt to excite the servile population to massacre our wives, daughters, and helpless children. With such a contest before us, there is but one danger which the Government or your choice regards with apprehension, and to avert this danger it appeals to the never failing patriotism and spirit you have exhibited since the beginning of the contest."

NEW YORK, 16th

The Times' Washington despatch says the demand made by Lord Lyons for the surrender of the Peterhoff's mail, is understood in diplomatic circles to be sustained by Secretary Seward, but it is said to be resisted by Secretary Welles.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says the presence of a force of rebels at Rectortown, Middlebury, and through that region is known here. The rumors of skirmishes being at Fairfax Court House are not true.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 16th

All reports of considerable numbers of rebels attempting to cross the Cumberland River within the past few days are false.

The Battle of Charleston Harbor.

From the graphic description of the New York Times' correspondent we take the following extracts—

The plan of attack was fully developed by Admiral Du Pont, and each captain of the main fleet provided with a copy of the official order for his guidance. I subjoin herewith a transcription of this document, and although, unhappily, the programme was baulked and brought to naught, it will be interesting as a clear exposition of the plans and purposes of the gallant sailor who led the fleet.

Order of Battle and Plan of Attack upon Charleston.

The Bar will be buoyed by the Keokuk, Commander Rhind, assisted by C O Boutelle, Assistant U S Coast Survey, commanding the Bibb, by Acting Ensign Platt and the pilots of the squadron. The commanding officers will, previous to crossing, make themselves acquainted with the value of the buoys.

The vessels will, on signal being made, form in the prescribed order ahead, at intervals of one cable's length.

The squadron will pass up the main ship channel without returning the fire of the batteries on Morris Island, unless signal should be made to commence action.

The ships will open fire on Fort Sumter when in easy range, and will take up a position to the northward and westward of that fortification, engaging its left or northeast face at a distance of from 1000 to 800 yards, firing low and aiming at the centre embrasures.

The commanding officers will instruct their officers and men to carefully avoid wasting shot and will enjoin upon them the necessity of precision rather than rapidity of fire.

Each ship will be prepared to render every assistance possible to vessels that may require it.

The special code of signals for the iron-clad vessels will be used in action.

After the reduction of Fort Sumter, it is probable the next point of attack will be the batteries on Morris Island.

S F DU PONT,

Rear Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.

Nothing is now wanting to the immediate inauguration of the plan of operations thus drawn out, save that ebb tide shall come, as that condition of the water will afford the greatest facilities for steering. This will be at 11 o'clock; but it lacks an hour of that—so let us take in the elements of the panorama that stretches out before us.

We are on board the Coast Survey steamer Bibb, which, for the purpose of obtaining the best possible view, has been carried into the swash channel, at a point three and a half miles from the batteries that flank the entrance to the harbor on Sullivan's and Morris Island. We are, consequently, looking directly up into the harbor and the city, which lies in the vista beyond—its wharves and ships, houses and steeples, standing out in the background like a picture. Steeples and roofs are crowded with spectators, the neighboring shores are lined with onlookers, just as when, now two years ago less a day, the same spectators stood on the same "coignes of 'vantage" to see, in the same harbor another bombardment, while another flag from that which now flaunts in our eyes floated from the walls of Sumter.

We have before us a mounted telescope of two hundred magnifying power, which consequently brings batteries, shore and ships within a couple of hundred yards of us, though the whole scene is perfectly visible to the naked eye.

We are facing Fort Sumter, and looking directly up the harbor. We leave accordingly, Sullivan's Island on our right hand, and Morris Island on our left. These two islands end each in curved points of land and at their nearest approach are separated by an interval of a mile, formed by the entrance to the harbor and just on the middle of this passage, and right between the two points of land stands Fort Sumter, built on an artificial island made in the middle of the channel.

Both Morris and Sullivan's Islands are scarcely removed above the level of the sea, which, indeed, would probably invade and cover them were it not that the margin of the island on their sea frontage is marked by a continuous narrow strip of low sand hills some five or six feet high. Behind the second ridge of the islands are alternate salt marshes, and clumps of wood of live oak, palmetto and tropical undergrowths. The whole coast of South Carolina and Georgia consists of a labyrinth of islands and inlets of this character, round which reedy creeks and rivers wind.

With Sullivan's Island on our right, we run the eye up to its upper or north end formed by Breach Inlet. Guarding this point is Breach Inlet Battery—a powerful sand work having a circular dome like bomb proof magazine in its centre.

It is, however, three miles from the entrance of the harbor, and will not be able to molest our ships on their passage. Its chief value has been to aid blockade runners, as it covers Maffitt's Channel (the passage through which the great majority of their craft run in) from the approach of our blockaders. At present it will serve to oppose our landing troops at Breach Inlet, should the attempt be made. Coming down along the shore of Sullivan's Island, from Breach Inlet, we next reach Fort Beauregard, a powerful sand battery, mounting very heavy guns and situated on the turn of the island, a little right of the Moultrie House hotel, from which it is separated by five intervening houses.

Next, to the right of the channel, up and opposite Fort Sumter is Fort Moultrie, which has been prodigiously strengthened by the rebel engineers both in its means of offense and defense.

Looking up the harbor and still to the right the eye takes in the extensive line of works formed by throwing up entrenchments on the line cremaillaire, called the Redan, and which has been made of the breakwater erected some years ago by the United States Government for the purpose of protecting that portion of the harbor, beyond the Redan, up near the head of the harbor, on an island, appears Castle Pinckney in the vista, looking like the Battery in New York, as seen from the entrance, and so far as the eye can reach, we have now exhausted the line of fortifications on the right side of the harbor. It now remains briefly to glance at those that line the left hand side. In the meanwhile Fort Sumter rises up conspicuously before us in mid channel. We can see every brick in its walls.

Two faces out of five, and two angles only come within sight from our point of view, merely the south face, on which the sally port and wharf are placed, and the eastern face. You are too familiar with the general features of this historic work to make any description necessary. It was, you know, pierced for two tiers of guns, but the lower embrasures had been filled in to strengthen it. From the top of the fort, from the barbette guns, which comprise the heaviest portion of the armament, you can count distinctly each barbette gun—one, two, three, four on that, and so on all round, and it is easy to see that the ordnance is of the most formidable character. From a flagstaff on one of the angles of the fort floats the Confederate flag, from a flagstaff on the opposite angle floats the Palmetto flag.

Passing now to the left hand side of the harbor, on James Island, we first have the Wappo battery, near Wappo Creek, effectually commanding the embouchure of Ashley River and the left side of the city. Next coming down we have Fort Johnson, and between it and Castle Pinckney, on an artificial island raised by the rebels, on the "middle ground," is Fort Ripley. Coming down to Cumming's Point, directly opposite Fort Moultrie, the Cumming's Point battery, named by the Rebels Battery Bee, after a General by that name, south of Battery Bee on Morris Island, is Fort Wagener, a very extensive battery of the most powerful construction. Half way down from Morris Island, apart from fort Wagener, is a new sandwork, erected by the rebels since I surveyed the ground from the blockading fleet a fortnight ago.

Finally down at Lighthouse Inlet, which divides Morris from Folly Island, is another fortification, covering an attempt at a landing on that point. Such is the formidable panorama the eye takes in sweeping around the harbor and its approaches, and which you can imagine pictures itself on the retina in much less time than is required for the description.

Precisely at half past twelve o'clock the fleet begins to move on to the attack. The line of battle is formed in the order assigned to each ship in the Admiral's programme, and the position as marked on the diagram—the Keokuk, which brings up the rear of the line, lying down nearly opposite Light House Inlet, and the others extending on at intervals of a cable's length—the Weehawken leading the van.

The head of the line is some four miles from the position the fleet is to make before opening fire, and all the batteries on Morris Island—they must pass within easy range of each—have to be run.

The fleet is hardly in motion, however, when the leading vessel, the Weehawken stops, and all the others stop, also. The cause of this delay, as we afterwards learned, was the derangement of the raft which had been attached to the Weehawken for the purpose of exploding torpedoes and clearing away obstructions.

This instrument is one of the inventions of Mr. Ericsson's fertile genius, and consists of a raft about twelve feet square, composed of transverse timbers eighteen inches in thickness, fitting to the prow of the vessel. From the forward part of this raft, suspended from a cable six feet in the water was a large projectile containing several thousand pounds of power so constructed that the line of friction would be forward and latterally, and capable of being exploded from the turret by means of a lanyard. One of the two of these rafts which had been brought down was attached to the Weehawken, which for this reason was assigned the leading position in the line. Owing to the purely experimental character of the device, however, the projectile was not attached to the raft, but in its place a number of grappling irons had been attached, which was hoped would be found of service in exploding and tearing out torpedoes.

In the course of getting under way these grappling irons had become fouled in the anchor cable, and this was the cause of the delay of the Weehawken and of the whole of the fleet.

It takes an hour to set this matter to rights, and at 1 1-2 o'clock the fleet is once more under way.

Depend upon it there were two parties that watched the progress of the iron fleet with an intensity of interest that words are too feeble to express—we, spectators, from our vessels, and the still more interested spectators in the forts, who kept up a perpetual signalizing of its approach from point to point.

Slowly the leading vessel, followed by the other eight iron clads, move up the Main Ship Channel—the shore of Morris Island, against which from our point of view they seem to rest, forming a fixed point, by which we measure the progress of the fleet.

The first battery to whose fire it will be exposed is Fort Wagner, and one fixes his eye on it and on the Weehawken, approaching nearer and nearer, for the fleet will there undergo its first fiery baptism.

She, with tremulous anxiety, comes within range of the fort—no fire. She passes across it, still no fire! The second ship comes up, and meets the same silent reception, and so on, one by one, till, with the Keokuk, the whole files by without a single shot from this seemingly formidable work.

Meantime, while the fleet is passing Wagner unmolested, the leading vessel has come up with the next rebel work—Battery Bee. The same silent reception for the whole fleet! What is the meaning of this? The enemy is obviously holding back his fire until he can deliver it with the greatest possible effect.

The line has now passed across Morris Island and rounds to make the entrance at the harbor, coming within the circle of the fire of Fort Sumter, and the batteries on Sullivan's Island. The suspense becomes painful.

> 'There was silence deep as death
> And the boldest held their breath
> For awhile!'

In an instant a hollow square of smoke rises from the top of Sumter—a hollow square of flame shoots up—a crash counterfeiting "Jove's dread clamors" bursts on the ear, and a whole broadside streams down from the barbette guns! It is precisely four minutes past three in the afternoon.

While the Weehawken is receiving this fire, the others are gradually coming up to the same position, but the leading vessel, instead of passing on above Sumter, so as to place herself in the prescribed station opposite the northwest face, sheers off to the right and lays stopped between Sumter and Moultrie.

Heavens! what can be the matter?

From our point of view, no cause for this unlooked for development can be perceived, but to those on the Weehawken it is only too apparent. Stretching from a point close to the northwest angle of Fort Sumter completely across the channel to Fort Moultrie is a stout hawser, floating on lager beer casks, on which are hung nets, seines and cables, strung with torpedoes. The vessel comes across this, whisks up the nasty entanglements with its propeller, is thus deprived of all motive power, and is at the mercy of the current, to be drifted ashore into the hands of the rebels. If this fatality was not actually realized by the iron clads, it was owing to the admirable skill of the Captains of the foremost ships, who, when their vessels were just on the point of fouling sheered off and saved themselves and the fleet.

The right hand channel being thus obstructed it remains to see what can be done with the left, between Sumter and Cummings Point. But this, too, is still more effectually blockaded by a row of piles, rising ten feet above the water and extending across the whole width of the passage. Looking up the harbor another row of piles discloses itself, stretching across from Fort Ripley on the middle ground to Fort Johnson. It does not stretch entirely across however, for midway is an opening, inviting the passage of the fleet. Submerged in the water underneath that opening is a torpedo filled with—incredible though the statement may seem, it is an actual fact—five thousand pounds of powder. Furthermore, above this first line of piles is another, and above the second a third, while above all, and just behind the upper line of obstructions, are the three rebel iron clads drawn up in battle array, vomiting huge clouds of smoke.

You can readily conceive that this unlooked for estoppel utterly deranged the original intentions. The rebels were quite as well aware as we that the northwest face of Sumter is its weakest point that it was, in fact, never finished, and, therefore, that it would be first attacked and they used means, which admirable engineering skill would suggest, to prevent our reaching it.

Thus brought to a pause, it only remained for the iron-clads to take up such positions as they could, and the complication was further increased by the ill behavior of the flag-ship, the Ironsides. While steaming along up through the passage in front of Sumter, she is caught by the tideway, and veered off from her course, and her huge iron frame refusing to obey her rudder, she becomes in a great measure unmanageable. This embarrassed not her only, but all that portion of the fleet following her.

The two monitors immediately behind (the Catskill and the Nantucket) fell foul of her, the one on one side, and the other on the other, and it was full fifteen minutes before they could be got clear and pass on.

In this plight it only remained for Admiral Du Pont to signal to the fleet to disregard the movements of the flagship. This he did, and the ships then assumed such positions as were available and they could gain, the whole number being at the mouth of the harbor, between Cummings Point and Sullivan's Island, and opposite the northeast and eastern face of Fort Sumter, at distances from six hundred to a thousand yards.

While the manœuvres rapidly indicated in these paragraphs are going on, you must not suppose the enemy is inactive. The powerful work on Cumming's Point, named Battery Bee, opens, the long range rifle ordnance of Fort Beauregard join in, Moultrie hurls its heavy metal, the fifty guns on the Redan swell the fire, and the tremendous armament of Sumter vomits forth its fiery hail.

There now ensues a period of not more than 30 minutes, which forms the climax and white heat of the fight, for though from the time when the fire was opened on the head of the approaching line to the time when the retiring fleet passed out of the enemy's range, covering an interval of two hours and a half, (from half-past two until five,) yet the essence of the fight was shut up in these tremendous 30 minutes.

The best resources of the descriptive art, I care not in whose hand, are feeble to paint so terrific and awful a reality. Such a fire, or anything approaching it, was simply never seen before. The mailed ships are in the focus of a

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against any dividend on the stock taxed. Should such tax remain unpaid ninety days after the service aforesaid, the collector may proceed to sell such stock in the manner specified in chapter nine sections ninety four and ninety five of the Revised Statutes. That the purpose of collecting taxes on bank stock the limits and powers of collectors of taxes are extended and enlarged, and they may act in any city, town or plantation in this state for such purpose.

SECT. 4 In addition to the remedies now provided by law for collecting taxes upon stocks of banks, the treasurer of any city, town or plantation, and any successor in office, may maintain an action on the case against any bank aforesaid, and may recover thereon the taxes assessed and the lawful charges upon any share thereof, provided there has been declared or paid after such tax was assessed, any dividend upon any share of said bank; but judgment shall not be rendered in such action for a larger sum in damages than the dividend thus declared or paid on any share of said stock taxed as aforesaid, and all such taxes and charges may be recovered in one suit, if said treasurer shall so elect. The cashier of any bank is hereby prohibited from paying any dividend, to any stockholder, on any share of such bank, until the tax assessed on such share has been paid.

SECT. 5 The provisions of this act shall not be construed as repealing any of the provisions of chapter six of the Revised Statutes, but as enlarging the same, for the purposes contemplated in the first section of this act

SECT. 6 So much of sections two, three four, five and six, of chapter one hundred ninety-seven of the acts of eighteen hundred sixty two, approved March nineteen, as relates to banks or bank stock, and any other act or parts of an act inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed

SECT. 7 This act shall take effect when approved by the governor.

[Approved March 23, 1863.]

AN ACT to amend chapter four of the Revised Statutes in relation to elections

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

Section twenty of chapter four of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the following words "If the meeting so decides they may vote for representative to the state legislature on a separate ballot."

[Approved March 23, 1863.]

AN ACT to secure the prompt payment of county taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

Whenever for the period of forty days after the time fixed for the payment of the county tax of any county there shall be a delinquency to pay the same on the part of the collector of any city, town or plantation, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of such county to issue his warrant for enforcing the collection of the same against such collector This warrant shall be directed to the sheriff or his deputy of such county and made in accordance with the laws already existing on the subject except that it shall be returnable in ninety days from its date, and in addition to the tax itself it shall require the officer to collect interest thereon at the rate of six per centum, yearly, from the day when the tax became payable, with fifty cents more for the warrant, and the lawful fees of such sheriff or deputy serving thereon.

[Approved March 24, 1863.]

AN ACT additional to An Act authorizing the taking of land for forts and other purposes, passed March, thirteen, eighteen hundred sixty-two

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

The fourth section of the act to which this is additional is hereby repealed, and the act, thereby limited, is hereby revived and put in force, and this act shall take effect and be in force when approved by the governor

[Approved March 24, 1863.]

AN ACT additional to chapter six of the Revised Statutes relating to the collection of taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1. A collector of taxes shall have the same authority to distrain property and arrest the body or any part of the estate, which he now has in the place where such tax is assessed.

SECT. 2. This act to take effect when approved.

[Approved March 24, 1863.]

AN ACT additional to chapter eighty-one of the Revised Statutes relating to the attachment of property on mesne process and civil actions

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1. The proceedings authorized by sections forty six, forty seven, forty eight forty nine, fifty fifty one fifty two, fifty-three and sixty of chapter eighty one of the Revised Statutes, may be had as well after the action upon which the property has been attached, is entered in court as before

SECT. 2. The officer who made such attachment, shall make return upon the writ before final judgment in the case, of the disposition of the property attached, and of all the proceedings relating thereto, and place on file for the benefit of all parties interested, all bonds which he may take in the course of said proceedings.

SECT. 3 This act shall not be construed as complying in any manner that the proceedings hereby authorized, were not previously authorized by the provisions of chapter eighty-one of the Revised Statutes to which this act is additional

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor

[Approved March 24, 1863.]

AN ACT additional to chapter ninety four of the Revised Statutes relating to tenancies

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

All tenancies at will may be determined by either party, by thirty days notice in writing for that purpose given to the other party, and not otherwise, except by mutual agreement, and excepting cases where the tenant is liable to pay rent and no rent is due at the time the notice expires and no further notice shall be required to entitle the landlord to the process of forcible entry and detainer [Approved March 24 1863.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act relating to reviews" approved March twenty seventh, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

SECTION 1 A defendant residing out of the State, who has been or may be defaulted in an action, for want of appearance or service of the writ upon him except by publication, may recover the real estate levied upon or sold by virtue of the execution issued on the judgment as hereafter provided

SECT 2 Within six months after the levy of the execution or any right of redemption is sold such defendant may petition for review of the action and within three months after the review is granted or refused or within three months after final judgment on the writ of review such defendant may redeem the land levied upon, or any right of redemption sold by virtue of such execution, and such time to redeem is allowed instead of the one year now provided by law

SECT 3 The judgment on the writ of review for the plaintiff in review, to recover the redemption of the land levied upon to the amount of the judgment costs of said action any conveyance of such land or any part of the same and of the judgment for the plaintiff on review is for a larger sum than the amount and interest of the levy a decree may be made for the balance in favor of the plaintiff in review after the hearing in the proceedings provided in section four and execution in common issue thereon

SECT 4 No strip or waste shall be made upon the lands levied upon before or during the pendency of any proceedings by virtue of this act, and after final judgment upon the writ of review, the plaintiff in review in a letter to the person proceeded by law may file writ in three months, his bill in equity in the supreme judicial court for the redemption of such lands levied on, and the court shall have power and jurisdiction to hear and determine such cause according to the course of proceedings in equity and the said bill may be filed before any demand or tender and the court shall have full power to decree the redemption of the land, notwithstanding the three months mentioned in the second section has elapsed and may make such other orders and decrees as law and justice may require The court may apply the same principles and rules in respect to the sets forth provided in section twenty six, chapter ninety six of the Revised Statutes in respect to redemption in fee levies, and generally in respect to costs shall determine according to the equities of the case

SECT 5 This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor [Approved March 24 1863.]

AN ACT in addition to chapter eighty-six of the Revised Statutes relation to trustee disclosures

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1. If by the disclosure of any person summoned as

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trustee or other evidence in trustee process it appears that he is indebted to the principal debtor by note not negotiable, account or claim under which he sought to be held as trustee, and said note, account or claim has been assigned, pledged or transferred to indemnify the assignee, pledgee or holder against any liability, or to secure the performance of any contract or condition, or the payment of any debt, and that the principal defendant has an existing right to redeem such note, account or claim, or discharge such lien, the court may order that upon the discharge of such liability or the performance of such contract, or condition or payment of such debt by the plaintiff within such time as the court may order and while the right of redeeming exists, such person summoned as trustee shall be held as such trustee for the full amount due or owing on said note, account or claim after said order and upon it being made to appear to the court that the plaintiff has, within the time specified in said order, paid or tendered to said assignee, pledgee or holder, payment of the debt aforesaid or has in some other way freed the assignee pledgee or holder against his said liability or secured him for the performance of any such contract or condition as aforesaid to the satisfaction of such assignee, pledgee or holder in case in which such liability is to be discharged or such contract or condition is to be performed in some other way than by the payment of money, the court may adjudge the person so summoned as trustee to be trustee for the amount aforesaid

SECT 2 The officer demanding of said trustee on execution may first deduct from the amount received the sum thus paid by the plaintiff and interest, and apply any balance towards the satisfaction of the execution in his hands, and upon the rendition of judgment against the trustee the plaintiff shall be subrogated to all the rights of such assignee, pledgee or holder as against the said principal debtor in those cases in which the note, account or claim has been redeemed by the plaintiff in some other way than by the payment of money as before provided, and may have and maintain the same remedies at law and in equity, to enforce and protect said rights in the name of the assignee, pledgee or holder but at the sole cost and expense of the said plaintiff that the said assignee, pledgee or holder himself had or might have had by law

[Approved March 24, 1863]

AN ACT additional to chapter twenty-two of the Revised Statutes relating to fences and common fields

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

In case a town shall neglect to choose fence viewers at its annual town meeting or having chosen them, the persons so chosen fail to be legally qualified, it shall be lawful whenever the services of such officers shall be required, to apply to the selectmen of the town, to act in the capacity of fence viewers, whose acts and doings shall have the same effect as if chosen fence viewers by the delinquent town

[Approved March 26, 1863]

AN ACT to change the time of holding the April term of the supreme judicial court in the county of Lincoln

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 The supreme judicial court shall be holden on the first Tuesday of May annually at Wiscasset, within and for the county of Lincoln, for the transaction of civil and criminal business, instead of the third Tuesday of April, as now provided by law

SECT 2 All matters pending in or returnable to said court, and which would but for the provisions of this act have day at the term of said court to be holden on the third Tuesday of April of the present year as by law provided, shall be returnable to and have day at the term of said court to be holden on the first Tuesday of May of the current year

SECT 3 This act shall be in force on and after its approval by the governor

(Approved March 24, 1863)

AN ACT relating to auctioneers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 Any person being licensed as an auctioneer in any town or city in this state shall thereby be authorized to sell at auction in any other town, city or place in this state in which there is no resident auctioneer as fully as he could in the place where his license is obtained. This act shall not be so construed as to entitle hawkers and pedlers to sell at auction

SECT 2 This act takes effect when approved by the governor

(Approved March 24, 1863)

AN ACT to provide support for families of volunteers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 The cities, towns and plantations in this state shall raise money by taxation or otherwise, to be applied to aid in the support of the wife or dependent mother, father, brother or sister and minor children, being inhabitants of such city, town or plantation of any soldier, sailor or marine who may be actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States or of this state, in any recognized company, battalion or regiment of this state or on board of any armed vessel of the United States during the present rebellion, the money so raised to be expended under the direction of the municipal authorities of said cities, towns and plantations as the exigencies of the persons for whose benefit it was intended may severally require and such aid may at the discretion of any city town or plantation, be given to the family of any such soldier sailor or marine killed in battle or by the casualties of war or dying from injuries received or disease contracted in the service, or who may be discharged from service in consequence of any disability resulting from the casualties of war, and not from his own fault for a period not exceeding one year after such death or discharge, provided in case of discharge he shall not sooner recover from such disability

SECT 2 Of the money so applied by any city, town or plantation, as authorized in section one, there shall be reimbursed from the state treasury to such city town or plantation an amount not exceeding seventy five cents per week for a wife or dependent mother, father, brother or sister, and fifty cents for each child, being inhabitants as aforesaid, who at the time of such soldier, sailor or marine being called into the service, were and who still continue to be dependent on him for their support, *provided however*, that the sum so reimbursed shall not in any case exceed eleven dollars per month for all the persons thus dependent upon one soldier, sailor or marine

SECT 3 No such reimbursement shall be made in any case until an account of the expenditures, duly certified and sworn to by a majority of the proper municipal authorities, shall be filed with the governor and council, which account shall set forth the name of the soldier for whose family expense has been incurred, also the name and age of each person who received aid and the sum paid for each of said persons, and that the said aid was necessary. Accounts thus made out and filed within the time hereinafter prescribed, shall be examined by the governor and council, and if found correct and duly vouched shall be approved

SECT 4 Such accounts shall be made up to January first and shall be filed with the governor and council on or before the first day of February in each year and shall be passed upon by them on or before the first day of April following. If approved, the amount allowed shall be paid or passed to the credit of the city town or plantation, making the claim on said first day of April, the treasurer shall issue to such city town or plantation, in his capacity of treasurer his scrip for any balance which may then be found due to each respectively, made payable to the order of the treasurer of such city, town or plantation, at the state treasurer's office at the pleasure of the state, without interest

SECT 5 No pauper disabilities shall be created by reason of receiving the aid provided for in this act

SECT 6 The word plantation, where it occurs in this act is intended to include plantations duly organized for election purposes. The wife or dependent mother, father, brother or sister or minor children of any soldier sailor or marine, who reside in any unorganized plantation in this state, shall receive aid provided for in this act, in the nearest duly organized city or town in this state

SECT 7 Section six of chapter sixty three of the public laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-one is hereby repealed, and the provisions of the act passed April twenty fifth eighteen hundred and sixty-one in relation to the relief of families of soldiers, sailors or marines is hereby extended to all the regiments which have been or may be raised in this state and to the families of all soldiers that may be raised in this state under the recent conscription act of congress

SECT 8 This act shall not authorize reimbursing money paid for the aid of any wife, child or parent aforesaid of any commissioned officer in said volunteer service

SECT 9 The governor and council shall have power to send for persons and papers in order to ascertain the amount due each city town and plantation for aid furnished under this act

SECT 10 If any city, town or plantation shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements and provisions of this act according to its true intent and interpretation and to the satisfaction of the governor and council, it shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment before any court proper to try the same

SECT 11 It shall be the duty of the adjutant general to notify the several cities, towns and plantations in this state of each death or discharge that may take place in the army, also to give notice aforesaid when any non-commissioned officer or private shall

be promoted to the rank of commissioned officer, as often as he can get information

SECT 12 All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed

SECT 13 This act shall take effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty three, and the secretary of state shall furnish an attested copy of this act to the clerks of the several cities, towns and plantations of this state within thirty days from its approval by the governor

(Approved March 25, 1863)

AN ACT additional to chapter forty seven of Revised Statutes relating to receivers of banks

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

Any surety in a bond given by receivers of a Bank as provided by chapter forty seven, section sixty one of Revised Statutes after such notice as the supreme judicial court may order in the county where said receivers were appointed may be discharged, the co sureties consenting thereto from all liability for all subsequent but not from any prior breaches thereof, and the court may at its discretion require a new bond with sufficient sureties to be given, to be approved by the court

(Approved March 25, 1863)

AN ACT to amend chapter eighteen of the Revised Statutes relating to ways

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

Section sixty one of chapter eighteen of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by adding to said section the following At the trial of any such action the court may on motion of either party, order a view of the premises, to wit the highway, town way, causeway or bridge, where the defect or want of repair is alleged to have existed whenever it appears that such view may materially aid in a clear understanding of the case

(Approved March 25, 1863)

AN ACT to increase the efficiency of the militia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows;

The governor and commander in chief with the advice and consent of the council is hereby authorized to organize companies, regiments and brigades of militia, and by general and special orders to make such rules and regulations for their control, discipline armament and equipment as may be constitutional and necessary, which rules and regulations shall have the force of law, and all parts of the statutes inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed

(Approved March 25, 1863)

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and thirty six of the public acts of eighteen hundred and sixty two in relation to interest on money

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows;

SECTION 1 Chapter one hundred and thirty six of the public acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-two is hereby amended by striking out the word 'promised' wherever it occurs

SECT 2 No action to recover back usurious interest as authorized by said chapter, shall be maintained unless commenced within one year from the time when the cause of action accrued

SECT 3 This act shall take effect when approved by the governor

(Approved March 25, 1863)

AN ACT for the establishment of normal schools

WHEREAS, The interests of public education are suffering by reason of incompetent teachers and

WHEREAS, Normal schools have proved in other states a very efficient means of furnishing teachers better qualified for their work

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 Three persons whom the governor and council shall appoint shall constitute a commission to make the necessary investigations, and to locate, subject to the approval of the governor and council, two normal schools, one in the eastern and the other in the western part of the state at such places as will best suit the public convenience, *provided*, that the citizens of such places or the trustees of any institution there existing, will furnish without expense to the state suitable buildings for the instruction of two hundred pupils for the term of at least five years, and provided that such locations shall not be within the limits of any incorporated city

SECT 2 Said schools are established for the purposes and shall be conducted upon the principles herein set forth

First—They shall be thoroughly devoted to the work of training teachers for their professional labors

Second—The course of study shall include the common English branches in thorough reviews and such of the higher branches as are especially adapted to prepare teachers to conduct the mental, moral and physical education of their pupils

Third—The art of school management including the best methods of government and instruction shall have a prominent place in the daily exercise of said schools

Fourth—Said normal schools while teaching the fundamental truths of christianity and the great principles of morality recognized by statute, shall be free from all denominational teachings and open to persons of different religious connections on terms of entire equality

SECT 3 The commissioners shall be guided in locating said schools by the following considerations

First—The accessibility of the locations

Second—The character of the community and healthfulness of the location

Third—The means of boarding by rail and or otherwise

Fourth—Facilities for obtaining board and the cost of the same

Fifth—Extent and character of library, apparatus and cabinets offered for use of said schools

Sixth—Opportunity for experimental or model schools

SECT 4 The course of study shall occupy two years with suitable vacations, and together with the terms of admission shall be arranged by the superintendent of schools, subject to the approval of the governor and council

SECT 5 Any students who shall complete the course of study prescribed, and otherwise comply with the regulations of the school, shall receive a diploma certifying the same

SECT 6 Applicants for admission to said schools shall be sixteen years of age if females, and seventeen if males and shall signify their intention to become teachers and shall come under obligation to teach in our own state for at least one year, and in case they receive the diploma mentioned in section five two years after they shall have graduated, and on these conditions shall be received without charge for tuition each pupil shall pay one dollar per session for incidental expenses of the school

SECT 7 Said schools shall be put in operation in August, eighteen hundred and sixty three, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be made therefor due notice of the time of commencement and the terms of admission being given in the public newspapers of that section of the state in which said schools are severally located, four weeks at least before the time of commencing

SECT 8 To sustain said schools during the period of five years, four half townships of the public lands are hereby appropriated the same to be sold in whole or in part at such times and in such manner as shall be deemed best by the governor and council, acting as a board of trust and management in the premises, and before these lands shall be sold they shall be advertised six months in a newspaper in Bangor, Augusta and Portland, and then sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and the avails of such sales shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the normal school fund thus created

SECT 9 It shall be the duty of the superintendent of common schools to act as superintendent of the normal schools, to employ teachers and lecturers for the same, and with the consent of the governor and council to provide such apparatus and other facilities for conducting the operations of the schools as may be deemed necessary, the whole arrangements to be approved by the governor and council, who shall audit all accounts for expenditures in this behalf, and draw their warrant for the payment of the same when approved

SECT 10 This act shall take effect when approved by the governor

(Approved, March 25 1863)

AN ACT relating to divorce

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 Chapter sixty of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by adding to the end of the second section thereof, the words or if the libellant, when the cause for divorce occurred resided in this state

SECT 2 The said chapter is further hereby amended by adding to the end of the fourth section thereof the words following to wit and when the alleged cause for divorce is wilful desertion or abandonment such desertion or abandonment if continued for the term of three years without reasonable cause and without intent on the part of the libellant thereby to procure a divorce shall be held a sufficient cause for divorce and the court shall decree accordingly. And in like cases where the desertion or abandonment has continued a less term than three years the court may exercise a discretion as to decreeing a divorce in view of all the facts proved in the case

SECT 3 The said chapter is further amended by adding after the words "new trial," in the eighth section, the words—

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other in respect to the divorce granted or amount of alimony or sum thereof, instead of alimony thereof, so that the same as amended will read thus: Within three years after a judgment pro confesso for divorce the fourth on petition of the party aggrieved, may grant a new trial, either in respect to the divorce granted or amount of alimony or a sum therefrom instead of alimony decreed on such conditions as they may impose, when the parties have not cohabited since the former trial, nor either of them contracted a new marriage.

SECT. 4. In suits for divorce either party may be examined as a witness.

(Approved March 24, 1863.)

AN ACT to amend chapter sixty-four of the Revised Statutes relating to administrators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. That forty-fourth section of the chapter sixty-fourth the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: every executor or administrator shall be held to account for the personal property and effects named in the inventory at the appraised value, unless sold under license as provided in the preceding section, but in case of credits and rights to property not in possession, if lost or become without his fault or negligence, he may be allowed the amount of such loss in his account of administration; and if any goods or effects not sold under license, allowed to the widow or distributed to the heirs or devisees are shown to be of greater value than they were appraised at, he shall account for the additional value.

SECT. 2. Any real estate held by an executor or administrator on mortgage or taken in execution may be sold at any time before the right of redemption is foreclosed, in the same manner as the personal estate of a deceased person may be sold by an executor or administrator at common law.

SECT. 3. Any sales of said mortgaged which have heretofore been made in the manner prescribed by the foregoing section, shall be deemed valid.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 25, 1863.]

AN ACT additional relating to foreign insurance companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Senate and assembled, as follows:

Any foreign insurance company which shall fail to publish a statement of its condition, as required by the sixty seventh chapter of the public acts of eighteen hundred and fifty nine, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for every such failure or neglect, to be recovered in an action of debt, one half to go to the state and one half to the party suing.

Approved March 25, 1863.

AN ACT to amend chapter sixty-one of the Revised Statutes relating to the rights of married women.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECT. 1. Chapter sixty-one of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by adding after the word "conveyance" in the eighth line of the first section thereof, the words—excepting, however, real estate conveyed as security to the wife for any bona fide debt due her from the husband, or for the payment of money actually loaned by the wife to the husband.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor. (Approved March 25, 1863.)

AN ACT relating to dower.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. That release of dower by a married woman of any sale now or hereafter made by joining in the deed of her husband is in the manner required by law, shall be valid.

SECT. 2. In any case where the husband has conveyed real estate in which conveyance his wife has not joined to release her right of dower therein, and in any case where the interest of the husband in any real estate has been taken by levy and the right of redemption has expired, the separate deed of release by said wife of such real estate shall be effectual to bar all her right or claim to dower in the same.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 25, 1863.]

AN ACT to amend section fourteen of chapter twelve of the Revised Statutes relating to local politics.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. Section fourteen of chapter twelve of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by inserting between the word "and" at the end of the third line, and the word "may" at the commencement of the fourth line the following words: any such person having resided in such parish one year after the passage of this act, and after he has arrived to the age of majority without either giving written notice to the clerk of his consent to be a member thereof, or paying a tax or subscription, according to whichever of these modes the said parish may have adopted to raise money for lawful purposes, shall be deemed to have thereby dissolved his connection therewith, and said connection shall remain dissolved, and such person shall not be taxable until he renews the connection by giving written notice to the clerk of his consent to be a member of said parish, and any person of age residing in a local parish so that the entire section as amended shall read as follows:

Section 14. Any person of age residing in a local parish, holding funds derived from this state or Massachusetts shall be deemed a member of it until he dissolves the connection, and any such person, having resided in such parish one year after the passage of this act, and after he has arrived to the age of majority, without either giving written notice to the clerk of his consent to be a member thereof, or paying a tax or subscription, according to which one of these modes the said parish may have adopted to raise money for lawful purposes, shall be deemed to have thereby dissolved his connection therewith, and said connection shall remain dissolved, and such person shall not be taxable until he renews the connection by giving written notice to the clerk of his consent to be a member of said parish and any person of age residing in a local parish may become a member of such parish not during funds from the state by giving written notice to the clerk of his intention to do so within one year after he is of age or arrives thereat.

[Approved March 26, 1863.]

AN ACT to authorize the surrender of the charters of existing banks in this state, and to remit a portion of the bank tax.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. That from and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, there shall be remitted to the several banks of this state such portion of the semi annual bank tax as may be assessed by their charters to be paid to the state as shall be equal to the amount of tax required by the laws of the United States to be paid on the circulation and deposits of such banks to the United States, provided that the sum shall not exceed the amount of one half of one per centum per annum on the capital stock of the bank on which the same may be due unless. The receipt of the proper United States officer of the payment of the tax to the general government on the circulation and deposits of any bank of this state shall be evidence of the amount of such payment, and on presentation of the same to the treasurer of state in the months of April and October, he shall credit to the banks producing said vouchers the amount appearing by the same to have been paid, subject to the limitation that it does not exceed the amount of the tax due on such bank, and these vouchers held by the treasurer shall be allowed him in the settlement of his accounts as so much cash.

SECT. 2. Any bank in this state is hereby authorized by a vote of a majority of its stockholders at any meeting of the same duly called, to surrender its charter, and any banking company so surrendering its charter shall continue to its corporate capacity for the term of two years from the time of filing notice with the secretary of state of the vote to surrender its charter, which notice shall be in writing, certified by the clerk of the corporation and filed with the secretary of state within thirty days from the passage of the vote, and for such term of two years such banking company shall retain all the powers necessary for collecting debts due the corporation, for selling and conveying its property, or for finally closing its concerns.

SECT. 3. Any bank surrendering its charter shall publish for twelve weeks successively in some newspaper printed in the county where said bank is located, and in some newspaper published in the city of Boston, a notice of the surrender of its charter and of the time when its liability to redeem its bills will expire, and the publication of this notice shall commence within two months from the date of the vote to surrender.

[Approved March 26, 1863.]

AN ACT to pay bounty to soldiers who may be drafted into the service of the United States under the late conscription act of congress.

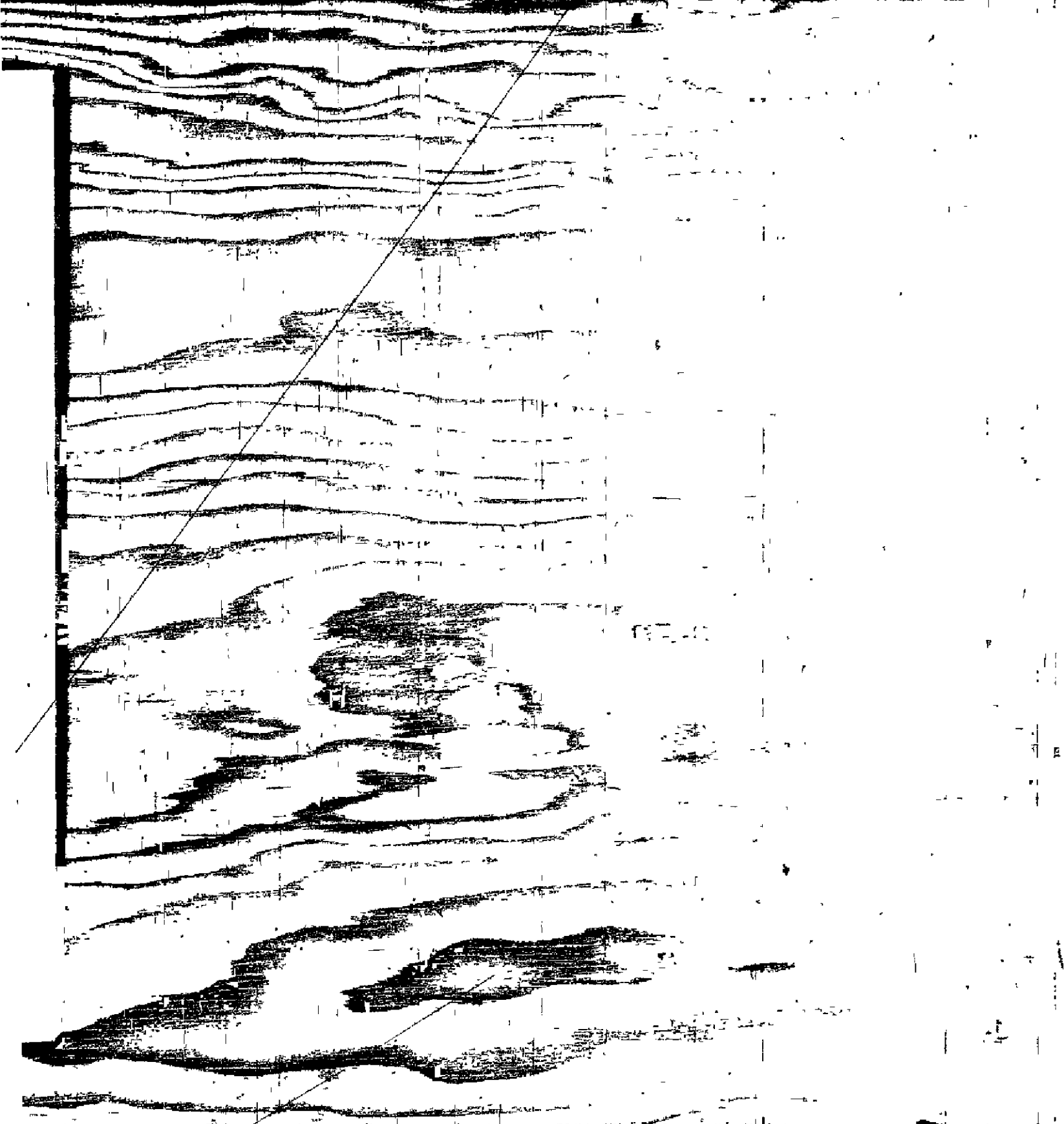
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person of this state who shall be drafted into the service of the United States under the late conscription act of congress, and who shall have been mustered into the service of the United States either as principal or as substitute or volunteer, shall be paid the sum of one hundred dollars.

SECT. 2. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt such measures as will best accomplish the purposes of this act, and with the advice of the council draw his warrant upon the treasurer for all expenditures hereby authorized.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor. [Approved March 20, 1863.]

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... heirs of the deceased or the guardian of the heirs of the deceased, if there then be no executor or administrator, to execute deeds to carry said contract into effect, and when such conveyance is made to an executor or administrator, he shall stand seized of such estate, to the same uses as in case of real estate set off to him on execution

SECT 5. This act shall take effect on its approval by the governor

[Approved March 20, 1863.]

AN ACT to amend section nine of chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes relating to days of grace

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows.

Section nine of chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes is amended by inserting in the seventh line after the word "Christmas" and in the eighth line after the word "Christmas" the words "or the first day of January"

[Approved March 20, 1863]

AN ACT in relation to elections of wardens and clerks in cities

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows.

SECTION 1. At the annual election for the choice of mayor and aldermen in the several cities of this state, the qualified electors in each ward shall by written ballot elect a warden and clerk, who shall enter on the duties of their respective offices on the Monday next following their election, and shall hold their offices for one year therefrom, and until others shall have been chosen and qualified in their places.

... and section aforesaid to make and return to assessors, are hereby directed to return to the assessors of the city or town where such bank is located [illegible] all the stock in such bank not returned to the assessors of other cities or towns, according to the provisions of said section, and such returns shall be made at the time and in the manner prescribed in said section and shall be the basis of taxation of such property.

SECT 2. The cashier or other officer of such bank, is hereby required to exhibit on demand to the assessors of any city or town, all the books of such bank that contain any record of the stock of such bank or any dividend declared or paid thereon, and if requested, shall deliver to such assessors a true and certified copy of so much of said record as they may require. Should any cashier neglect or refuse to perform the duties required by this and the preceding section, the assessors aforesaid may proceed to doom such bank in such sum as they deem reasonable, and the assessment shall bind the bank, and the tax thereon shall not be abated; and such cashier shall be liable for such neglect or refusal, to the penalty prescribed in section twenty-three, chapter forty six, of the Revised Statutes

SECT 3. The collector of any city or town to whom has been committed a tax upon the stock of any bank, shall within thirty days after the bills of assessment are delivered to him, cause a notice in writing to be delivered to the cashier or president of such bank, stating the description contained in the bills to him committed of the stock taxed, to whom assessed, as stated in the bills, and the tax thereon. No dividend shall be paid on such stock after the service aforesaid, until the tax and any cost thereon has been paid. The cashier aforesaid may pay such tax, and such payment shall constitute a lawful charge in offset

... it shall be returnable in ninety days from its date, and in addition to the tax itself it shall require the officer to collect interest thereon at the rate of six per centum yearly from the day when the tax became payable, with fifty cents more for the warrant and the lawful fees of such sheriff or deputy arising thereon.

[Approved March 24, 1863]

AN ACT additional to An Act authorizing the taking of land for forts and other purposes, passed March thirteen, eighteen hundred sixty-two

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

The fourth section of the act to which this is additional is hereby repealed and the act, thereby limited, is hereby revived and put in force, and this act shall take effect and be in force when approved by the governor

[Approved March 24, 1863]

AN ACT additional to chapter six of the Revised Statutes relating to the collection of taxes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 A collector of taxes shall have the same authority to distrain property and arrest the body in any part of the state, which he now has in the place where such tax is assessed

SECT 2. This act to take effect when approved

[Approved March 24, 1863]

... [illegible] balance in favor of the plaintiff in review after the hearing in the proceedings provided in section four and six [illegible] thereon

SECT 4 No strip or waste shall be made upon the lands levied upon before or during the pendency of any proceedings by virtue of this act and after final judgment upon the writ of review, the plaintiff in review in addition to other remedies provided by law may file within three months his bill in equity in the supreme judicial court for the redemption of such lands levied upon, and the court shall have power and jurisdiction to hear and determine such cause according to the course of proceedings in equity and the said bill may be filed [illegible] or tender and the court shall have full power to decree the redemption of the land notwithstanding the three months mentioned in the second section has elapsed, and may make such other orders and decrees as law and justice may require. The court may apply the same principles and rules in respect to costs as are provided in section twenty six, chapter seventy six of the Revised Statutes in respect to redemption from levies, and generally in respect to costs shall determine according to the equities of the case

SECT 5 This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor [Approved March 24 1863]

AN ACT in addition to chapter eighty-six of the Revised Statutes relative to trustee disclosures

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

SECTION 1 If by the disclosure of any person summoned as

trustee or other evidence introduced it appears that he is indebted to the principal debtor by note not negotiable, account or claim under which he might be held as trustee and said note account or claim has been assigned, pledged or transferred to indemnify the assignee, pledgee or holder against any liability, or to secure the performance of any contract or condition, or the payment of any debt, and that the principal defendant has an existing right to redeem such note, account or claim, or discharge such lien, the court may order that upon the discharge of such liability or the performance of such contract, or condition or payment of such debt by the plaintiff within such time as the court may order and while the right of redeeming exists, such person summoned as trustee shall be held as such trustee for the full amount due on said note, account or claim aforesaid and upon it being made to appear to the court that the plaintiff has, within the time specified in said order, paid or tendered to said assignee, pledgee or holder, payment of the debt secured or has indemnified the assignee pledgee or holder against his said liability or secured him for the performance of any such contract or condition as aforesaid to the satisfaction of such assignee, pledgee or holder in case in which such liability is to be discharged or such contract or condition is to be performed in some other way than by the payment of money, the court may adjudge the person so summoned as trustee to be trustee for the amount thereof

SECT 2 The officer demanding of said trustee on execution may first deduct from the amount received the sum thus paid by the plaintiff and interest, and apply any balance towards the satisfaction of the execution in his hands, and upon the rendition of judgment against the trustee the plaintiff shall be subrogated to all the rights of such assignee, pledgee or holder as against the said principal debtor in those cases in which the note, account or claim has been redeemed by the plaintiff in some other way than by the payment of money as before provided, and may have and maintain the same remedies at law and in equity, to enforce and protect said rights in the name of the assignee, pledgee or holder but at the sole cost and expense of the said plaintiff that the said assignee, pledgee or holder himself had or might have had by law

[Approved March 24, 1863]

AN ACT additional to chapter twenty-two of the Revised Statutes relating to fences and fenceviewers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

In case a town shall neglect to choose fence viewers at its annual town meeting, or having chosen them the persons so chosen fail to be legally qualified, it shall be lawful whenever the services of such officers shall be required, to apply to the selectmen of the town, to act in the capacity of fence viewers, whose acts and decisions shall have the same effect as if chosen fence viewers by the delinquent town

[Approved March 24, 1863]

AN ACT to change the time of holding the April term of the supreme judicial court in the county of Lincoln

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 The supreme judicial court shall be holden on the first Tuesday of May annually at Wiscasset, within and for the county of Lincoln, for the transaction of civil and criminal business, instead of the third Tuesday of April, as now provided by law

SECT 2. All matters pending in or returnable to said court, and which would but for the provisions of this act have day at the term of said court to be holden on the third Tuesday of April of the present year as by law provided, shall be returnable to and have day at the term of said court to be holden on the first Tuesday of May of the current year

SECT 3 This act shall be in force on and after its approval by the governor

(Approved March 24, 1863)

AN ACT relating to auctioneers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION [illegible] Any person duly licensed as an auctioneer in any town or city in this state shall thereby be authorized to sell at auction in any other town, city or place in this state in which there is no resident auctioneer as fully as he could in the place where his license is obtained. This act shall not be so construed as to entitle hawkers and pedlers to sell at auction

SECT 2. This act takes effect when approved by the governor

(Approved March 24, 1863)

AN ACT to provide support for families of volunteers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 The cities, towns and plantations in this state shall raise money by taxation or otherwise, to be applied to aid in the support of the wife or dependent mother, father, brother or sister and minor children, being inhabitants of such city, town or plantation of any soldier, sailor or marine who may be actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States of this state, in any recognized company, battalion or regiment of this state or on board of any armed vessel of the United States during the present rebellion, the money so raised to be expended under the direction of the municipal authorities of said cities, towns and plantations as the exigencies of the persons for whose benefit it was intended may severally require and such aid may at the discretion of any city, town or plantation, be given to the family of any such soldier sailor or marine killed in battle or by the casualties of war or dying from injuries received or disease contracted in the service, or who may be discharged from service in consequence of any disability resulting from the casualties of war, and not from his own fault for a period not exceeding one year after such death or discharge, provided in case of discharge he shall not sooner recover from such disability

SECT 2 Of the money so applied by any city, town or plantation as authorized in section one, there shall be reimbursed from the state treasury to such city town or plantation an amount not exceeding seventy five cents per week for a wife or dependent mother, father, brother or sister, and fifty cents for each child, being inhabitants as aforesaid, who at the time such soldier, sailor or marine being called into the service, were and who still continue to be dependent on him for their support, *provided however*, that the sum so reimbursed shall not in any case exceed eleven dollars per month for all the persons thus dependent upon one soldier, sailor or marine

SECT 3 No such reimbursement shall be made in any case until an account of the expenditures, duly certified and sworn to by a majority of the proper municipal authorities, shall be filed with the governor and council, which account shall set forth the name of the soldier for whose family expense has been incurred, also the name and age of each person who received aid and the sum paid for each of said persons, and that the same was necessary. Accounts when made out and filed within the time hereinafter prescribed, shall be examined by the governor and council, and if found correct and duly verified shall be approved

SECT 4 Such accounts shall be made up to January first, and shall be filed with the governor and council on or before the first day of February in each year and shall be passed upon by them on or before the first day of April following. If approved, the amount allowed shall be paid or passed to the credit of the city town or plantation, making the claim on said first day of April, the treasurer shall issue to such city town or plantation, in his capacity of treasurer his scrip for any balance which may then be found due to each respectively, made payable to the order of the treasurer of such city, town or plantation at the state treasurer's office at the pleasure of the state, with annual interest

SECT 5 No pauper disabilities shall be created by reason of receiving the aid provided for in this act

SECT 6 The word plantation where it occurs in this act is intended to include plantations duly organized for election purposes. The wife or dependent mother, father, brother or sister or minor children of any soldier, sailor or marine, who reside in any unorganized plantation in this state, shall receive aid provided for in this act, by the nearest duly organized city or town in this state

SECT 7 Section six of chapter sixty three of the public laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-one is hereby repealed, and the provisions of the act passed April twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty one in relation to the relief of families of soldiers, sailors or marines is hereby extended to all the regiments which have been or may be raised in this state and including all soldiers that may be raised in this state under the recent conscription act of congress

SECT 8 This act shall not authorize reimbursing money applied for the aid of any wife, child or parent aforesaid of any commissioned officer in said volunteer service

SECT 9 The governor and council shall have power to send for persons and papers in order to ascertain the amount due to each city, town and plantation for aid furnished under this act.

SECT 10 If any city, town or plantation shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements and provisions of this act according to its true intent and its expectation and to the satisfaction of the governor and council, it shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment before any court proper to try the same

SECT 11 It shall be the duty of the adjutant general to notify the several cities, towns and plantations in this state of all discharges that may take place in the army, and give notice as aforesaid when any non-commissioned officer or private shall

be promoted to the rank of commissioned officer as often as he can get information

SECT 12 All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed

SECT 13 This act shall take effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty three, and the secretary of state shall furnish an attested copy of this act to the clerks of the several cities, towns and plantations of this state within thirty days from its approval by the governor

(Approved March 24, 1863)

AN ACT additional to chapter forty seven of Revised Statutes relating to receivers of banks

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

Any surety in a bond given by receivers of a bank as provided by chapter forty seven, section sixty one of Revised Statutes after such notice as the supreme judicial court may order in the county where said receivers were appointed may be discharged, the co sureties consenting thereto from all liability for all subsequent but not from any prior breaches thereof, and the court may at its discretion require a new bond with sufficient sureties to be given to be approved by the court

(Approved March 25, 1863)

AN ACT to amend chapter eighteen of the Revised Statutes relating to ways

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

Section sixty one of chapter eighteen of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by adding to said section the following. At the trial of any such action the court may on motion of either party, order a view of the premises, to wit the highway, town way, causeway or bridge, where the defect or want of repairs is alleged to have existed whenever it appears that such view may materially aid in a clear understanding of the case

[Approved March 25, 1863]

AN ACT to increase the efficiency of the militia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

The governor and commander in chief with the advice and consent of the council is hereby authorized to organize companies, regiments and brigades of militia, and by general and special orders to make such rules and regulations for their control, discipline, armament and equipment as may be constitutional and necessary, which rules and regulations shall have the force of law, and all parts of the statutes inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed

(Approved March 25, 1863)

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and thirty-six of the public acts of eighteen hundred and sixty two in relation to interest on money

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 Chapter one hundred and thirty six of the public acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-two is hereby amended by striking out the word 'promised' wherever it occurs

SECT 2 No action to recover back usurious interest as authorized by said chapter, shall be maintained unless commenced within one year from the time when the cause of action accrued

SECT 3 This act shall take effect when approved by the governor

(Approved March 25, 1863)

AN ACT for the establishment of normal schools

WHEREAS, The interests of public education are suffering by reason of incompetent teachers and

WHEREAS, Normal schools have proved in other states a very efficient means of furnishing teachers better qualified for their work

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 Three persons whom the governor and council shall appoint shall constitute a commission to make the necessary investigations, and to locate, subject to the approval of the governor and council, two normal schools, one in the eastern and the other in the western part of the state at such places as will best suit the public convenience, *provided*, that the citizens of such places or the trustees of any institutions there existing, will furnish without expense to the state suitable buildings for the instruction of two hundred pupils for the term of at least five years, and provided that such locations shall not be within the limits of any incorporated city

SECT 2. Said schools are established for the purposes and shall be conducted upon the principles herein set forth

First—They shall be thoroughly devoted to the work of training teachers for their professional labors

Second—The course of study shall include the common English branches in thorough reviews, and such of the higher branches as are especially adapted to prepare teachers to conduct the mental, moral and physical education of their pupils

Third—The art of school management including the best methods of government and instruction, shall have a prominent place in the daily exercise of said schools

Fourth—Said normal schools while teaching the fundamental truths of christianity, and the great principles of morality recognized by statute shall be free from all denominational teachings and open to persons of different religious connections on terms of perfect equality

SECT 3 The commissioners shall be guided in locating said schools by the following considerations

First—[illegible] of the buildings

Second—The character of the community and healthfulness of the location.

Third—The means of access by railroad or otherwise

Fourth—Facilities for obtaining board and cost of the same

Fifth—Extent and character of library, apparatus and cabinets offered for use of said schools

Sixth—Opportunity for experimental or model schools

SECT 4 The course of study shall occupy two years with suitable vacations, and together with the terms of admission shall be arranged by the superintendent of schools, subject to the approval of the governor and council

SECT 5 Any students who shall complete the course of study prescribed, and otherwise comply with the regulations of the school, shall receive a diploma certifying the same

SECT 6 Applicants for admission to said schools shall be sixteen years of age if females, and seventeen if males and shall signify their intention to become teachers and shall come under obligation to teach in their own state for at least one year and in case they receive the diploma mentioned in section five two years after they shall have graduated, and on these conditions shall be received without charge for tuition each pupil shall pay one dollar per session for incidental expenses of the school

SECT 7 Said schools shall be put in operation in August, eighteen hundred and sixty three, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be made therefor due notice of the time of commencement and the terms of admission being given in the public newspapers of that section of the state in which said schools are severally located, four weeks at least before the time of commencing

SECT 8 To sustain said schools during the period of five years, four half townships of the public lands are hereby appropriated the same to be sold in whole or in part at such times and in such manner as shall be deemed best by the governor and council, acting as a board of trust and management on the premises, and before these lands shall be sold they shall be advertised six months in a newspaper in Bangor, Augusta and Portland, and then sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and the avails of such sales shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the normal school fund thus created

SECT 9 It shall be the duty of the superintendent of common schools to act as superintendent of the normal schools, to employ teachers and lecturers for the same, and with the consent of the governor and council to provide such apparatus and other facilities for conducting the operations of the schools as may be deemed necessary, the whole arrangements to be approved by the governor and council, who shall audit all accounts for expenditures in this behalf, and draw their warrant for the payment of the same when approved

SECT 10 This act shall take effect when approved by the governor

(Approved March 25 1863)

AN ACT relating to divorce

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 Chapter sixty of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by adding to the end of the second section thereof, the words "or if the libellant, when the cause for divorce occurred resided in this state

SECT 2 The said chapter is further hereby amended by adding to the end of the fifth section thereof the words following, to wit and when the alleged cause for divorce is wilful desertion or abandonment such desertion or abandonment if continued for the term of three years without reasonable cause and without the consent on the part of the libellant thereby to procure a divorce shall be held a sufficient cause for divorce and the court shall decree accordingly. And in like cases where the desertion or abandonment has continued a less term than three years the court may exercise a discretion as to decreeing a divorce, in view of all the facts proved in the case

SECT 3 The said chapter is further amended by adding after the words "new trial," in the eighth section, the words—

either in respect to the divorce granted or amount of alimony or specific sum, instead of alimony decreed, so that the same as amended will read thus. Within three years after a judgment on a libel for divorce the court, on petition of the party aggrieved, may grant a new trial, either in respect to the divorce granted or amount of alimony or specific sum instead of alimony decreed on such conditions as they may impose, when the parties have not cohabited since the former trial, nor either of them contracted a new marriage.

SECT 4 In suits for divorce either party may be examined as a witness

(Approved March 25, 1863)

AN ACT to amend chapter sixty-four of the Revised Statutes relating to administrators

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 The forty fourth section of chapter sixty-four of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows every executor or administrator shall be held to account for the personal property and effects named in the inventory at the appraised value, unless sold under license as provided in the preceding section, but in case of decrease in such rights to property not in possession, or loss accrued without his fault or negligence, he may be allowed the amount of such loss in his account of administration, and if any goods or effects not sold under license, allowed to the widow nor distributed to the heirs or devisees are shown to be of greater value than they were appraised at, he shall account for the additional value

SECT 2 Any real estate held by an executor or administrator in mortgage or taken in execution may be sold at any time before the right of redemption is foreclosed in the same manner as the personal estate of a deceased person may be sold by an executor or administrator at common law

SECT 3 Any sales of such interest which have heretofore been made in the manner prescribed by the foregoing section, shall be deemed valid.

SECT 4. This act shall take effect when approved

(Approved March 25 1863)

AN ACT additional relating to foreign insurance companies

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

Any foreign insurance company which shall fail to publish a statement of its condition, as required by the sixty seventh chapter of the public acts of eighteen hundred and fifty nine,

passage of this act, and after he has arrived to the age of majority without either giving written notice to its clerk of his consent to be a member thereof, or paying a tax or subscription, according to whichever of these modes the said parish may have adopted to raise money for lawful purposes shall be deemed to have thereby dissolved his connection therewith, and said connection shall remain dissolved and such person shall not be taxable until he renews the connection by giving written notice to the clerk of his consent to be a member of said parish, and any person of age residing in a local parish, so that the entire section as amended shall read as follows

Section 14 Any person of age residing in a local parish, holding funds derived from this state or Massachusetts shall be deemed a member of it until he dissolves the connection; and any such person, having resided in such parish one year after the passage of this act, and after he has arrived to the age of majority without either giving written notice to the clerk of his consent to be a member thereof, or paying a tax or subscription, according to whichever of these modes the said parish may have adopted to raise money for lawful purposes, shall be deemed to have thereby dissolved his connection therewith, and said connection shall remain dissolved, and said person shall not be taxable until he renews the connection by giving written notice to the clerk of his consent to be a member of said parish, and any person of age residing in a local parish may become a member of such parish not having funds from the state by giving written notice to its clerk of his intention to do so within one year after he is of age or removes thereto.

Approved March 26, 1863.]

AN ACT to authorize the surrender of the charters of existing banks in this state and to remit a portion of the bank tax

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 That from and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, there shall be remitted to the several banks of this state such portion of the semi annual tax as now required by their charters to be paid to the state as shall be equal to the amount of tax required by the laws of the United States to be paid on the circulation and deposits of such banks to the United States, provided that the sum shall not exceed the amount of one half of one per centum per annum on the capital stock of the bank to which the same may be remitted. The receipt of the proper United States officer of the payment of the tax to the general government on the circulation and deposits of any bank of this state, shall be evidence of the [illegible] of such payment and on presentation of the same to

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BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

concentric fire of the five powerful works already indicated, from which they are removed only from four to eight hundred yards, and which in all could not have mounted less than three hundred guns. And, understand, these not the lighter ordnance, such as 32 or 42 pounders, which form the ordinary armament of forts, but of the very heaviest calibre—the finest and largest guns from the spoils of the Norfolk Navy Yard, the splendid and heavy 10 and 11-inch guns cast at the Tredegar Works, and the most approved English rifled guns (Whitworth and others) of the largest calibre made.

There was something almost pathetic in the spectacle of these little floating circular towers exposed to the crushing weight of those tons of metal, hurled against them with the terrific force of modern projectiles, and, with such charges of powder as were never before dreamed of in artillery firing. During the climax of the fire a hundred and sixty shots were counted in a single minute! Some of the commanders of the iron-clads afterwards told me that the shot struck their vessels as fast as the ticking of a watch, and not less than thirty-five hundred rounds could have been fired by the rebels during the brief engagement!

While the fleet is receiving the fire from the forts, what, in the meantime, are the iron-clads doing in return?

On the order being given to disregard the movements of the flagship, the brilliantly audacious Rhind ran his vessel, the Keokuk, up through the others and laid it seemingly under the very walls of Sumter, and within a little more than five hundred yards from it. Close behind him, within six hundred yards of the fort, is the Catskill, commanded by George Rodgers, a soul of courage compact, and to both of them one could not help applying the exclamation of Nelson at Trafalgar—"See how Collingwood, that noble fellow, carries his ship into the fight!"

Close by is the Montauk, commanded by the hero Worden, while not far removed are the Passaic, the Patapsco, the Nahant, the Nantucket, the Weehawken and the Ironsides.

The whole fleet is devoting itself mainly to the face of Fort Sumter presented to it, with the exception of the Ironsides, which, from its position, can do better work on Fort Moultrie, and is pouring forth its terrible broadside from its seven 10 inch guns on that work.

Could you look through the smoke, and through the flame-lit ports, into one of those revolving towers, a spectacle would meet you such as Vulcan's stithy might present. Here are two huge guns which form the armament of each monitor—the one, 11 and the other 15 inches in diameter of bore. The gunners, begrimmed with powder and stripped to the waist, are loading the gun.

The charge of powder—thirty-five pounds to each charge—is passed up rapidly from below, the shot, weighing 420 pounds, is hoisted up by mechanical appliances to the muzzle of the gun, and rammed home, the gun is run out to the port, and tightly "compressed," the port is open for an instant, the Captain of the gun stands behind, lanyard in hand—"Ready fire!" and the enormous projectile rushes through its huge parabola, with the weight of ten thousand tons, home to its mark. That mark is the face of Sumter which already displays palpable proofs of the horrid impact. Half a dozen ugly pock-marks show conspicuous, and a huge crater was formed near the eastern angle. We look with interest at these effects, and look forward with good hope to seeing a breach effected, only the iron-clads can remain long enough under fire to batter away.

If only they could have remained!

But what craft, pray, could remain under such a fire? And what is this coming down out of the fight? It is the Keokuk—we know her by her double turret. She has defied Sumter under its very walls, and now comes down to report to the flagship that she has received her death blow, and is in a sinking condition. The flag ship herself has had one of her port shutters shot away, thus exposing her gundeck, and red hot shot has penetrated her wooden bows. In addition, three others showed signs of disablement, and there was little more than sufficient daylight left for the fleet to gain its old anchorage. So the admiral at five o'clock made signal to retire.

Whig & Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDE PROPRIETORS.

Wm. H. Wheeler, Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

Daily Established 1834—Weekly 1815.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one square, (amount of 18 lines of this type,) three times in the Daily,	$1 25
For each week's continuance,	0 50
For half-square, three times,	0 75
For one square in Weekly, three times,	1 25
For each week's continuance,	0 25

SPECIAL NOTICES:

$2.00 per square for first week—$1.00 per square for continuance.

Double Column Advertisements, inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."

☞ Advertisements, where the time of insertion not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

☞ All transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.

True Democrats Will Abandon Treacherous Leaders. Mr Forney of the Philadelphia Press says that a leading democrat lately elected to Congress, tells his friends that when the Democrats carried Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey, he rejoiced, because he thought the South would receive these intimations as a token that the North was willing to meet her half way in negotiating for peace; but he says that when the South received these expressions of Northern sentiment with taunts and sneers, he for one was determined that the part of every true democrat hereafter would be to support the Government in the prosecution of the war, forgetting all past differences, and willing to adopt all feasible and proper methods to fight out the Union war. It is this sentiment which pervades the honest democrats of the North. The proof of it is in the utter overthrow they have sustained in the elections where the democrats were forced on a copperhead platform. Efforts are being made by the democratic leaders in Maine to pull the copperhead wool over the eyes of the party. They may think they will succeed in doing so, but when we come to the ballot box, it will appear as always that the people are bound to cling to the Union through good and through evil report.

The estate of Stephen A. Douglas, in Chicago, has been inventoried at seven hundred thousand dollars, but there are incumbrances upon it, equal to its appraised value. The executors report that there is no personal property.

Our loss in the bombardment of Charleston was two killed and seven wounded.

Mrs. Senator Foote of Richmond, writes to a friend that "President Davis looks careworn and troubled. He is very thin, feeble and bent. He prays aloud in church, and is a devout Episcopalian."

The Battle at Franklin. Gen. Granger's official dispatch gives particulars of the battle at Tenn. Van Dorn, with 15,000 men, attacked the town in front at 1 o'clock on the 10th, and was held at bay by the infantry on guard and cavalry pickets until ammunition was exhausted. The density of the smoke enabled the enemy to come unobserved very near, when our siege-pieces and light batteries opened upon them with murderous effect. Forrest's rebel divisions were then vigorously attacked by Gen. Stanley, who, with his cavalry, came up for the purpose from his position on the Murfreesboro' road. He was at first successful, but was soon overpowered and out-flanked. Our total loss is given at 100; that of the enemy is said to be about 300. The victory was, in the end, wholly with us. Gen Granger was prevented from continuing the pursuit by darkness.

The War Department has decided that the date of muster out of the two years troops must be two years from the date of the muster in as regiments, that is from the date of the muster into the service of the United States.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says the public feeling is that we are actually contending with Great Britain as well as the rebels, and that British guns of the latest improvements and greatest power, sent to South Carolina to break up the Republic, saved Charleston on the 7th from her merited destruction.

The New York Sun of the 6th inst., in speaking of a late meeting of a "Loyal League," in that city, says "a Presidential nomination is likely to result from it," and adds—"The name of the candidate these Leagues propose is Benjamin F Butler, the chief speaker on that occasion."

There are now laying in Charleston harbor six English steamers and sailing vessels, all loaded with cotton waiting for some chance to run out. The sudden appearance of Admiral Du Pont with his immense fleet, has taken them by surprise. It seems that the rebels did not calculate upon the attack before the high tides—about the 22d.

General A J Hamilton, the eloquent Union orator of Texas, spoke in Portland, Tuesday evening, to a great audience at the New City Hall.

LOCAL AND MAINE NEWS.

TERMS OF DAILY

$6,00 per year, $3,00 for six months, $1,50 for three months, 50 cents per month for less than three months.

☞ Invariably in Advance.

The first of January 1863, all Dailies will be discontinued unless the price of subscription is paid in advance.

For Evening Telegraphic Despatches, &c., see First Page.

☞ The ice in the main river passed by our city yesterday afternoon, and will probably get through the Narrows by to-morrow or next day. There is but little freshet in the river.

Bangor Mechanics' Association. The following are the officers of the Bangor Mechanics' Association, elected at their Annual Meeting on Friday evening last—

President—W Sal'attee

Vice President—Daniel Holman

Treasurer—Marshal Dyer

Secretary—H. R. Patch

Trustees—J. W Humphrey, Lyman Seavey, L. H Fogg, Chas Sawtelle, W H Bishop

Mr Editor:

Your paper of yesterday notices the very agreeable fact that many religious societies, (the Central of this city among the number,) find it practicable, during this year of war, to pay their debts. And the payment of what is due this year, might seem to be enough. But how many pleasing evidences there are that both justice and generosity will outlive the rebellion. Even in times of peace, and greatest prosperity, perhaps some persons would like to know where is the society that has paid the minister all that is due, and more, a salary larger than he deserves, or ever had a heart to ask for, and then has managed to slip a private note into his hand containing the suggestion of a journey which he might feel himself at liberty to make, enforced or emphasized with an inclosed present of two hundred dollars. Such things of course are not to be publicly known, this year, but some of the knowing ones, not a hundred miles from the centre of Down East, whose left hands are not public reporters, have certainly been in such a secret, of late, and so has one of the most undeserving and yet one of the most fortunate and grateful of all the pastors. K.

[We are gratified to publish the above, as showing not only the high appreciation in which our Christian people hold their honored pastors, and the delicate generosity which they are wont to extend towards them, but also how modestly the gratitude of one of the most *deserving* of them can be expressed.]

Navy Tobacco. The attention of dealers is directed to the advertisement of Clark Brewer & Sons, Boston. They are now manufacturing Navy Tobacco, equal to the best Virginia.

Supreme Judicial Court—April Term.

CUTTING, J PRESIDING

Thursday, April 16th, 1863

Samuel Sawyer vs Samuel F Bussell. Deft. offered to be defaulted for $15,00. Verdict for plff for $15,91.

Joseph B. Sawyer vs. Thomas H Wiggin et als. Plf was Buchanan's Postmaster at Levant. On the advent of the present administration the defts. petitioned the P. O Department for removal of plf and for appointment of T. H. Wiggin, Esq., one of the defts. on the ground that the plf "was opposed to the war policy of the administration." This action was for libel, alleging charge in the petition to be false, and claiming special damages for the loss of the the Post Office to the amount of $600. Action entered neither party, and no new action to be brought for same cause of action.

Sanborn and Peters for Plf.

Wakefield and L. Barker for Deft.

ON TRIAL.

Orren M. Shaw & ux., vs. Jacob Chase, Jr., and a.c. account for board &c. carriage hire of one J. … Stanton as agent of deft.

Fatal Accident. The Bath Times says that Mr. Allen Jack was accidentally shot by a Mr. Brown, at Abagadasset. They had been gunning, and Brown, who is a returned soldier, was exhibiting to Jack the manual exercise, and his gun was accidentally discharged, lodging its contents in the breast of his friend, killing him instantly.

☞ Our Province friends insist upon it that their gold diggings are profitable. The Pictou Chronicle says the Renfrew mines give a good yield.

☞ Geo Maffat, a boy of 12 years, committed suicide, in Upper Canada, by shooting himself. A troubled conscience was the cause. His bad actions had so grieved his mother that she became demented, when remorse seized the son.

☞ Prof Bond, the astronomer, has gone to Europe.

First Maine Heavy Artillery. A soldier of this Regiment writes thus: "Yesterday forenoon we commenced for the first time, artillery practice, with powder and ball. They made some very good shots. In the afternoon we had a battalion drill, and a review of the regiment by Col Chaplin, in order to get well posted up preparatory to the expected visit from the President.

I suppose this regiment is now one of the first in the service, at any rate it has a good name at the city, and no wonder, for we have one of the very best Colonels the country affords."

☞ Capt Cooper, of ship John A. Park, of Hallowell, destroyed by the Alabama, has arrived at home. The Park was taken March 2d, lat 29, lon 28, on her voyage from New York to Buenos Ayres.

☞ A saw mill at Sanford Corner owned by Mr James O Clark, was burned on Thursday last—worth $1500, insured for $700.

☞ The Lewiston Journal understands that Willard Small, Esq., of Auburn, leaves next week to join the staff of Gen Berry of this State, who now commands a division of the army of the Potomac.

☞ A Pine Tree shilling was found a short time since while digging on the Riverside Farm in Barrington, Mass. It is in good preservation, and bears the date of 1652.

☞ A fellow named Gen … has just been convicted of bigamy, in Wisconsin. He only recently married his eleventh wife.

☞ During the ten days prior to April 1, over thirty-eight millions of money was issued by the Treasury for the payment of the soldiers.

☞ Somebody says advertising for a wife is as absurd as to get measured for an umbrella.

☞ Texas is in a way to be supplied with Roman Catholic missionaries. The Bishop of Galveston has lately returned from France to his diocese with fifty-two missionary priests and eight nuns.

Spring Piety. The Boston Post says Sunday was a lovely day. The churches were filled with new Spring bonnets and piety and, plumes were refreshingly apparent.

☞ A glass factory is about to be established at Cape Elizabeth, near the Kerosene Works.

☞ Jeff Davis is now said to be blind of one eye. He will soon be "halt" as well as blind, we trust.

☞ One firm in Bath have already fitted out between thirty and forty fishermen the present season, and are expecting as many more.

☞ Rev Mr Hepworth, chaplain of one of the Massachusetts regiments, after visiting several plantations, writes to Gen Banks that the system of compensated labor for the negroes works very satisfactory.

☞ A grand levee in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers was held in the State House at Augusta, on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. The Rotunda, the Representatives' Hall, and other rooms were elegantly decorated under the direction of James B Cochrane, Esq., of the Secretary's office, who superintended the decorations on the occasion of Gov Coburn's recent levee, and who is perfectly au fait in such matters. The company was brilliant and the receipts satisfactory—netting about $1000, as we have heretofore stated.

☞ Brigham Young has sent one of his flock sons to London to beat up recruits for Mormondom. It appears to be easy deluding the women of England into the idea of a terrestrial paradise in the wilds of America.

☞ The parties in Lewiston, whose liquor was seized last Friday, have been mulcted by Judge Smith, and have appealed to the Supreme Court.

☞ The Legislature of 1861, chartered a company under the name of the "Keyes Edge Tool Company," for the manufacture of agricultural and mechanical tools, with a capital of $300,000. The parties immediately interested in the establishment of this corporation are now arranging for permanently locating their works at Lewiston. The Franklin Company will erect suitable buildings and rent the same for a period of ten years, the Tool Company to have the right to purchase at cost, at any time during that period. It is intended to employ 300 hands.

☞ A sentimental young man thus feelingly expresses himself.—"Even as Nature benevolent, guards the rose with thorns, so does she endow women with pins."

☞ There is a family in Vermont so lazy that it takes two of them to chop off a stick of wood. Siah chops while Jim grunts and then for a change, Jim grunts and Siah chops.

☞ The Richmond Whig says that Jeff Davis hasn't yet played his last trump. We suppose his last trump is like himself—a knave. But he has certainly played that.—*Louisville Journal.*

"☞ What rifle carries the maximum distance?" asked a lady of an officer. "The Minie, mum," was the reply.

☞ "Mr. Good be here" is the somewhat inappropriate name of a liquor dealer in Lewiston.

John Trimble, of Nashville has made his slaves—thirteen in number—a present of their freedom. This excellent man and his whole family are, and have been unconditionally loyal. The slaves of Mr. Trimble have been treated with the greatest humanity and kindness, yet the thirteen mortals exhibited no disinclination to be released from bondage, such was their infatuation to be free.

Rev. Charles Spear, well known as the "Prisoner's Friend," died in Washington on the 13th inst. His remains will be sent to Boston, where he resided. In early life he served an apprenticeship at the printing business, but afterward entered the ministry and was for many years a popular Universalist clergyman. Being of a very benevolent disposition, he was always engaged in reformatory measures, and became deeply interested in the subject of criminal reform, devoting his life to that subject. He traveled and lectured very extensively, visited England, took discharged prisoners into his own home, and in every way labored to humanize our system of criminal jurisprudence. Desiring to labor among the soldiers, in July last he obtained an appointment in Washington as Hospital Chaplain, and was employed in that position until a short time previous to his death.

Captain Crawford, who commands the armed escort provided by Government for emigrants to the Pacific shore across the Plains, reports that already fifty thousand emigrants are moving in that direction, and he estimates the number for the whole season at one hundred thousand. This overland emigration is larger than was ever known since the gold discoveries.

A committee of the New York Legislature recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for perfecting the defenses of New York harbor. This is in addition to large sums voted for the same purpose by the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

Southern News. The Richmond Dispatch, while it scolds over the haughty rudeness of Lord John Russell's reply to Mason, seems unwilling to give up the idea of intervention, or of such assistance from England as will almost be an equivalent. It says:

"We must not forget, whatever the Ministry may do or propose, that our country has received the most valuable assistance from the people of England, and at this time there are schemes on foot there of great importance to us."

The Richmond Whig, in discussing the effect of the Connecticut election, says the defeat of Seymour is a death-blow to all hopes of peace, and urges the people to nerve themselves for a prolongation of the terrible struggle.

Although there is great care taken to hide the fact, the comments of the Richmond papers of the 11th instant on the bread riots there, show that the people are reduced to the last extremity.

Foreign and Stock Market—Boston, Apr 16, 1863

[At the Brokers' Board]

$10 500 American Gold		152 1-2
4 000	do	152 1-4
1 6?0	do	152 1-8
000	do	152 3-8
$1000 U S 7 3-10 Treasury Notes (Oct)		105
000	do (Aug)	105 1-2
000 U S Five-Twenties (Nov)		101 1-2
3,000 U S Certificates of Indebtedness (Jan)		100
7,000	do (Feb)	100 3-4
1,000 U S Treasury Sixes (2 years)		103

Friendly Contrabands. Some of Gen Grant's expeditions, designed to get into the rear of Vicksburg, have had narrow escapes from the rebels. The narrow, crooked streams were obstructed by the enemy both before and behind our gunboats. An exchange says:

The Sunflower River expedition was greatly helped and perhaps saved from destruction by the intelligent services of the negro slaves in that region, who in every instance did every thing they could to promote its success. Admiral Porter's guide was a contraband. He also carried despatches through the rebel lines to Gen Sherman, which enabled that officer to avert the capture of the fleet by the enemy—a disaster that was at one moment imminent—when the expedition first arrived in their midst a scouting party came upon a house which belonged to the Sheriff of the county. He ordered his old servant to get his horse, as the Yankees were coming. "Couldn't think of it—wouldn't do it for a thousand dollars. I'se a Union man now, massa." The horse was not got, but the Sheriff was. The first knowledge that the enemy had come down Deer Creek in a steamer, was from a contraband. It was confirmed by four others who were compelled to assist in pushing the flat boats, and deserted in the night. In the business of felling trees to obstruct the gunboats, the negroes were employed. A curious cunning taught them to fell many of the trees in the wrong direction. The chopping was done with great care and judgment, and saved our troops a vast deal of labor.

Adjutant General Thomas is doing a fine thing for the blacks in the Southwest. He is organizing them into corps and colonies. Some are to be set at work at Island No 10, others at Helena, and other colonies in Texas. The women will also be put at work, and large crops will be planted. Eli Thayer's colonization scheme may yet be evolved for the likely but eternal nigger.

Ben Butler said in a speech at New York last week, that on the 28th of December 1860, he shook hands in persons, friendship with Jeff. Davis, and on the 28th of December, 1862, he had the pleasure of reading Jeff Davis' proclamation that he (Butler) was to be hanged at sight.

Dr. THOMAS U. COE,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office, No 8 Union Block, Main Street. Residence, No 78 Court Street.
Jan 1 eatf

Dr. W. H. BROWN
Has changed his residence to First Street, first house from the Unitarian Church. Office same as before—corner of Hammond and Franklin streets. apr7

CITY OF BANGOR
The Regular Meetings of the *Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims* will be holden at the Aldermen's Room, City Hall, on FRIDAY before the first Monday of each month, at 2 o'clock P M
J S BOWLER, Chairman
march 26 1863 (Times copy)

DIED:

In this city, 9th inst., Alice C, youngest daughter of B F and Mary P Wiley, aged 13 years 9 months 14 days.

MAY—Frank Leslie, Lady's Magazine—rec'd by A. BARTLETT
april7

P. McConville & Co.,
Freight and Shipping Agents,
KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE,
Opposite Custom House, Bangor, Me.
apr17 tf

Lost.
On Monday last, a Pair of Gold Bowed Spectacles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Store of WM O AYER Main Street. apr17 3t

Farm for Sale.
I offer for sale my farm, containing 100 acres of good land, situated near the village of Hampden Lower Corner. It is divided conveniently between tillage, pasturage and woodland, and is every way well situated.
On the farm are good buildings and excellent water. Possession given immediately. Terms liberal.
Enquire of me on the premises, or of J Godding Jr., at the Register of Deeds' Office, Bangor.
THOMAS J POMROY
Hampden April 16 1863 a17 d&w2w

Suburban Residence
☞AT AUCTION.
ON WEDNESDAY the 6th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P M on the premises that most desirable place, the homestead of Mr DARIUS LAWRENCE—Lot situated on the corner of Union and Fourteenth streets about three-fourths of a mile north-easterly of the Bangor House. The Buildings, consisting of a 1½ story house, with ell, wood shed, and stable in good repair and never failing water. The lot contains about 2½ acres good land, with a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs Grape Vines &c. &c.
The above presents a rare chance for a person wanting a pretty place a little removed from the dust and noise of the city to purchase at a great bargain, as the owner has engagements West, and will sell without reserve. Call and examine, and attend the sale. Terms liberal.
E. S. PRESCOTT, Auctioneer
Bangor April 17, 1863 3taw&wtd

GEO A MANSFIELD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
36 *Faneuil Hall Square*, BOSTON
Have constantly on hand every style and kind of
HEEL AND TOE IRONS.
Orders by Mail or Express for any quantity promptly attended to. apr7 3taw3m

LOTHROP & MOSELEY,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
Nos. 233 & 235 Broad Street,
Flavel Moseley, Cyrus Lothrop BOSTON.
Agents for the
KINSLEY IRON & MACHINE CO.,
Manufacturers of
Rolled Iron, Forgings, Castings, &c. &c.
Boston, Apr 11, 1863 apr17 3taw3m

NAVY TOBACCO.
WE would invite the attention of dealers to the above Tobacco *made by us*. It is warranted to be of BETTER QUALITY than any in the market, and as good as the best from Virginia. Those disposed to encourage HOME MANUFACTURES, and all in want of Good TOBACCO in place of the very inferior quality with which the market is flooded, can obtain it on any quantity for trial.
☞ *Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.*
CLARK BREWER & SONS,
14 South Market Street,
apr17 3taw3m BOSTON

Vessels Wanted,
To Load at Bangor.
ONE 175 to 250 tons, for Curacoa,
One 200 tons for Aspinwall,
One 175 tons for Guadaloupe,
One 175 tons for the Western Islands.
Apply to
April 16 tf THOMAS J STEWART

Wanted,
A SITUATION as Salesman or Porter by a young man who has had experience in a country store. Address "JOHN BROWN," at this Office. Good reference given.
april6 3t

G. W. Manton,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
W. I. Goods, Provisions,
Ship Stores and Family Groceries,
53 West Market Square, Bangor
april6

Pork---Pork
50 Bbls.
BOSTON CLEAR PORK,
FOR SALE LOW
Geo. C. Pickering,
No. 45 West Market Square.
april6 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEORGIA E. PEARSON,
Piano-Forte Teacher,
PROSPECT STREET, BANGOR.
References—H R, Streeter, L R Horton, W B Wheeler. april7 1m6m

Halibut, Fresh Halibut.
HAVE COME,
Bickford's got 'Em. First of the Season! Call soon or you lose 'em!
april7 em3t

Luxuriant Hair for All!
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses Hair
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye. Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria. Cures Tan and Pimples.
Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work. New Improvements. Surpass all others. Cheapest, best, and most reliable. Try! Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
april6 3m3m 202 Washington St., Boston

Farm Wanted,
Of from 10 to 25 acres, with good Buildings, within six miles of the city. Inquire at this Office.
april5 m1w*

Steamboat Notice.
The New, Staunch, and Swift Steamer
HARVEST MOON,
Capt. W. R. ROIX,
Will leave WINTERPORT MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at 6 o'clock, for PORTLAND and intermediate landings.
Returning.
Will leave Portland TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 6 o'clock.
☞ Fare and Freight at the Steamer "Webster's" Pamphlet. BENJAMIN BOOKS, Agent.
Bangor 24, 1863

MISS KITTREDGE
HAS RETURNED from New York and Boston, with all the
New Styles
OF
Bonnets, Ribbons,
Flowers, Hats, &c.,
To which the attention of the Ladies is invited.
No 58 Main Street, Up Stairs.
april6 1w

J. B. Foster,
Commercial Broker
—AND—
AUCTIONEER:
OFFICE AT THE M. M. INS CO.,
Will attend to the sale of Real Estate, Merchandise, Stocks, Bonds &c.
On Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Office;
$1000 U S Certificate Indebtedness, Jan,
500 " 5-20 Bonds;
500 " 5-20 "
600 " 5-20 " in $100 and $50 Bonds,
70 M M Insurance Co's Scrip,
2000 P. & K. Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds,
3 Shares Farmers Bank;
2 " Market "
2 " Traders "
5 " Bangor Gas Light Co.;
2 " Maine Telegraph Co.;
5 " Eastern Bank stock;
with such other Stocks as may be handed in before the day of sale. april5

FOR 30 DAYS



Cheaper than Ever

150 pairs	Women's Side Lace Heel Serge Boots,		$1 00
75 "	Misses	do do	75
125 "	Misses' Bl'k & Tan Colored Congress,		75
50 "	Misses Kid Congress,		75
25 "	Ladies Calf Fox Gaiters		1 00
50 "		Kid Buskins,	50
100 "		Enameled Slippers	25
36 "		Heel Kid	40
40 "			30
40 "	"	Cloth	33
50 "		Serge	50
Lot Misses' Kid Ties,			50
Lot "	Rubber Boots,		1 00
2 Cases Men's Calf Boots,			1 75
50 Pairs Men's Congress Boots,			1 25
50 "	Boys "		1 00
Lot Youths' Thick Boots,			75

The above Goods are Invoiced at
About Half their Value.
They will be sold for
CASH ON DELIVERY
AT HERSEY'S,
No. 20 Main Street
apr15 d1m

CHARLESTON—Maps of Charleston and vicinity—by Blunt, for sale by E F DUREN

D'AUBIGNE—His History of the Reformation in the Time of Calvin—rec'd by E F DUREN
april

50, 62, & 75
CENTS
FOR
Ladies' Side Lace Boots
Also a good Stock of New Goods cheap for cash
No 16 West Market Square,
Formerly Hight's Bookstore.
LEIGHTON BROTHERS.
Formerly of the firm of Crowell Leighton & Co.
april6

COCHIN—Or the Results of Slavery, for sale by E F DUREN
Also Every Day Philosopher by author of Country Parson.

LIBERTY—John Stuart Mill's Essay—received by E F DUREN
april

Copartnership Notice.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of
Ayer & Weed,
And having purchased the Stock of Goods of the late firm of N C AYER & CO will continue the Corn, Flour and Grocery Business
At No. 1 Mercantile Square.
J B AYER
A S WEED
April 1, 1863 a15 1w

FLOUR AND PORK
☞AT AUCTION!
JOHN B. FOSTER, Auctioneer.
ON FRIDAY NEXT, April 17th at 10 o'clock A M at Store No 2 Mercantile Square under the Farmer's Bank
100 Bbls Choice Extra State FLOUR,
100 Bbls Boston Clear PORK
april4 ts

Selling Out
I AM about closing up my Dry Goods Business and offer for a few weeks my
Entire Stock at Reduced Prices.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine. All persons having unsettled accounts will please call and settle them immediately.
No 2 Main Street
A. S. Weed.
april4

THE IRON FURNACE, or Slavery and Secession by a Refugee from Mississippi at BARTLETT'S
april4

NOTICE.
THE Copartnership under the name of T J STEWART & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by either of the subscribers, who will use the name of the firm in liquidation only.
THOMAS J STEWART
GEORGE W MANTON
Bangor, April 1st 1863

The undersigned will continue the Corn Flour and general Grocery Business at the old Stand No 53, West Market Square. I would take this occasion to return my sincere thanks to friends and customers, for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.
G W MANTON
Bangor, April 1st, 1863 april4 3w

Fashionable Millinery
AND STRAW GOODS,
Just Received from New York,
AT
Mrs. J. A. Lancey's,
No. 1
Under the Hatch House.
april 2w*

DARRELL MARKHAM, or the Captain of the Vulture, a new novel by Miss Braddon, for sale and to let by A. BARTLETT
april4

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS—A large lot of Second Hand Progressive Readers, just received and for sale by. a15 A. BARTLETT

BUFF AND WHITE ENVELOPES, and the best Pocket Stationery, for sale by PATCH & HIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHS
TRASK'S
PHOTOGRAPH ROOM

International Steamship
Portland, Eastport, Calais and St John
☞ TWO TRIPS …

Diseases Cured
MERCURY
DR BROWN …
DISEASE
THE BLOOD
C D GULLIFER
T. & J. DURGIN
SLAVES OF THE …
Wanted,
A situation as Bookkeeper …
Livery Stable & Stock
FOR SALE
FRESH CITRON for sale by N S HARLOW

Whig & Courier

Afternoon Despatches …

Reinforcements Reach General Foster.

The Iron-Clads Leave Charleston

The Rebels Still in Front of Suffolk.

LATER FROM EUROPE

A despatch from … General Foster … The enemy are still investing … The entire iron clad fleet … The impression prevails here …

Advices from Suffolk … The enemy are throwing up … Our gunboats shelled … the enemy to fall back. The enemy occupied … During the … new fortifications … Five deserters report … The same authority … Our forts … The infantry stood up … The firing lasted … They again advanced … Not one on our side was … wounded at last accounts.

A special despatch … The Government …

A mass meeting … Strong resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the entire course … and rebuking peace men …

There are further reports … Advices from Havana … A Newbern letter …

The testimony in the case … Peterhoff …

The steamship Arabia … Cracow, April 4th … Liverpool, 4th … The Liverpool Albion … English Minister at Washington … United States for full compensation … Further particulars … Florida … The Star of Peace … A heavy collapse in the Confederate loan … in London on the 2d, owing to … of J B Spence of Liverpool … Nevertheless the loan closed at 2½ a 1½ discount. The New York correspondents of the … News both expatiate … the agitation against England on account of the … of Confederate vessels and say the … possibility of the adoption of retaliatory … The Times says something is to hope … from the inauguration of … in the North, and the increase …

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

TO THE ... Whig & Courier.

For Afternoon Despatches see First Page.

Reinforcements Reach General Foster.

—o—

The Iron-Clads Leave Charleston.

—o—

The Rebels Still in Front of Suffolk.

—o—

LATER FROM EUROPE.

—o—

FORTRESS MONROE, 16th.

...patch from General Palmer to Major ... has just been received. It states ... General Foster's command has been re... ...a steamer with a regiment of ... supplies of provisions and ammuni... ...ceeded in running the blockade of rebel ... Tar River, and reached the wharf ... on the 14th.

...enemy are still investing Suffolk. Noth... ...portance has transpired there to day. ...Richmond Sentinel has the following:

Charleston, 12th.

...iron clad fleet departed at 3 1-2 ... for the South ... prevails here, however, that ... return to renew the attack.

NEW YORK, 16th.

...from Suffolk to the 14th say that our ... driven in on the forenoon of the ... of skirmishing ensued within sight of ...

...enemy are throwing up fortifications on ... of the Nansemond river, four miles ... Suffolk.

...shells shelled the woods, compelling ... to fall back.

...enemy occupied a signal tower on the Pe... railroad, which they were compelled to ... shells from the gunboats.

...occurred late in the afternoon, when ... were driven into the woods by our ...

...the house within range of our guns, af... the enemy a position for sharpshooters, ... been destroyed.

...the night new fortifications were erect... our troops and contrabands, and on the ... of the 14th the gunboats were hard at ... the woods on the Nansemond, ... the enemy were likely to erect their ...

...deserters report that the rebels have ... the whole federal garrison at Washing... ...numbering 2000, including killed ... wounded.

[This is probably a canard.]

...same authority reports that the rebels in ... numbers 35,000, with 50 pieces ... mostly light.

...M. on the 14th, the enemy opened ... the direction of Somerton, with heavy ... Our forts responded and the enemy ... as fast as we got range of his ...

...stood up to the breastworks and ... displayed along front.

...lasted an hour, when the enemy ...

...advanced. The firing on both ... continued, which lasted by spells, until ... when the enemy caved, our gun... ...them out of the woods.

...on our side was killed or seriously ... at last accounts.

NEW YORK, 16th.

...despatch to the Post from Wash... ...it is rumored that a force of rebel ... has been pushing forward towards Har... Ferry.

The Government is fully prepared to check ... movement.

TRENTON, N. J., 16th.

...mass meeting of loyal citizens was held to... at which addresses were delivered by At... General Frelinghuysen and others.

...resolutions were unanimously adopted, ... the entire course of the administra... and rebuking peace movements of the Leg...

WASHINGTON, 16th.

...are further reports of a cavalry skir... between Stoneman's command and the en... near Culpepper, but nothing to indicate a ... collision.

NEW YORK, 16th.

...from Havana say 5000 French rein... ...had reached Vera Cruz on the 25th ...

...Newbern letter of the 11th reports the re... of General Spinola's command from an at... to relieve General Foster. They found ... in great force, and had skirmishes at ... and Buff's Mills, in which 10 of our ... were wounded.

NEW YORK, 16th.

...testimony in the case of the prize steam... Peterhoff is all in. Judge Betts ordered her ... to be opened, but a despatch from Wash... ...intervened it. It is surmised that she is ... given up.

HALIFAX, 16th.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool 4th, via Queenstown 5th, has arrived.

...cow, April 4th.—The insurrection in the Government of Kowni is increasing.

...has been captured by the insur... They have also taken Radom, which was ... by Gen Alzowky.

Liverpool, 4th.—The Confederate loan has fur... declined to 2½ a 2¼.

The Liverpool Albion publishes a letter from ... Foreign office to the owners of the Magi... which was seized by the federal cruisers, ... liberated by the Prize Court, stating that ... English Minister at Washington will be in... ...to apply to the government of the United States for full compensation to the par... interested.

Further particulars of the destruction by ... Florida of the Star of Peace and schooner ... are obtained. The Star of Peace ... bound from Calcutta to Boston.

A heavy collapse in the Confederate loan oc... in London on the 2d, owing to suspen... of J. B. Spence of Liverpool in the grain ... Spence was supposed to be the Confede... financial agent, but he proved not to be the ... person, nor connected with him except by ... Nevertheless the loan closed on the ... 2¼ a 1¼ discount.

The New York correspondents of the Times and News both expatiate on the increasing irri... ...against England on account of the fitting out of Confederate vessels, and say there is a ... of the adoption of retaliatory mea...

The Times says something is to hope for in ... from the inauguration of Union Leagues in the North, and the increasing de... mand among Republicans for the Union at any price, and says the European sympathy has been withheld simply because it was perceived that the whole Southern people were in earnest about independence, while it was not apparent that any considerable part of the Northern people were in earnest about emancipation.

The British man-of-war Orpheus was wrecked at New Zealand, and 80 officers and men were drowned and 70 saved.

Paris bourse closed on the 3d, very dull at 69f 60c.

Poland affairs are again threatening insurrection increasing. It had broken out in the departments of Pronlewis and Snalo. The peasants nobility and middle classes, joined it en masse.

Russian troops have been sent to Memel and Riga.

The news that the Warsaw committee had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms is pronounced unfounded.

Languerwitz has been conveyed from Cracow into Moravia.

The Daily News publishes the manifesto of the Polish insurgents. It occupies seven columns.

Lapenskeislen, the Chief among the Circassians, landed in Crowland with a well officered band.

Russia was bringing transports to Dantzic for Vistula.

The Swedish Government had laid an embargo on an English steamer at Malleno, which was conveying Polish detachments from England for Poland.

South American mails had reached Lisbon.

The Times has an editorial on the seizure of steamer Peterhoff, contending that it was unjustified, and says it is not a mere act of right or wrong; that the capture of Peterhoff is to be regarded as but the expression of the policy pursued by particular governments. If a Spanish or Austrian officer had made a mistake with a British merchantman, nobody would ever dream of anticipating mischief from the occurrence, but the Federal government, in now advancing extraordinary exertions by the select agency of an officer whose conduct has already been condemned.

The seizure of the Peterhoff, whatever it may be, is not a natural error of a man inexperienced in public law; it is a deliberate attempt to expand and magnify the powers of blockade. Nor is it, indeed, the first step in this direction,—they have already almost blockaded certain ports of our own, in their efforts to interrupt traffic between those ports and others, and at last they have gone the length of espionage in the Chocate adventure in this country of putting their own construction upon mercantile speculations, proscribing ships beforehand by name and seizing them, without reference to destination or cargo, whenever they can be pounced upon at sea.

We have no doubt that Wilkes carried posit[ive] instructions to capture the Peterhoff; we believe also, that she may be released after more or less detention, and compensation perhaps paid, on demand. The Federals will find their own recompense in the command acquired over the commerce of the seas and the alarm communicated to traders; but it can hardly be denied that such proceeding call for serious attention on the part of our government.

The Times has a characteristic review of the volume of a diplomatic correspondence for last year, published by the U. S. Government. It eulogizes Adams and says his dispatches are the best in the whole collection, being straight forward and business-like, and raises materially in the estimation of the Times. Dayton shows ability, but is rude and rough compared with Adams, while motely Cassius Clay and Cameron display most amusing egotism. Seward is taunted with his false prophecies and assertions, and his coarse manner of putting them.

Palmerston proceeded from Glasgow to Edinboro in which latter place he was formally presented with freedom of the city and conferred with the degree of LL D at the University.—He made several speeches, but as regards America merely reiterated his defence of England's policy and continued neutrality. He spoke warmly of support of Rome, the capital of Italy. He sympathized with the Poles, but said England could not crossly interfere in their behalf. He hoped the united opinion of the European powers would exert beneficial influence in the Russian policy.

It is reported that the Warsaw revolutionary committee had ordered the recruiting agents to cease making enlistments, and resolved upon everywhere ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms, and that two insurgent leaders had already disbanded their forces.

The insurgents under Lelewel were reported dispersed, and obliged to seek refuge in Galacia, by the Russians.

Another authority asserts that this force had repulsed the Russians.

The Dansierger Zeitung asserts that the Emperor of Russia intends granting an autonomy to Poland, but will not grant a Polish national army.

The National Assembly, after proclaiming Prince William of Denmark, King, appointed a committee to go to Copenhagen, to offer him the crown in the name of the Greek nation.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, 16.

Cotton dull and heavy—sales 150 bales at 67 for middling uplands.

Flour—State and Western dull and a shade easier—Superfine State 6,15 a 6,45; extra state 6,75 a 6,95; choice 7,00 a 7,15; Round hoop Ohio 7,20 a 7,50; choice 7,35 a 8,25; superfine western 6,10 a 6,45; common to good extra western 6,75 a 7,20—Southern a shade lower—mixed to good 7,05 a 7,85; fancy and extra 7,40 a 9,75. Canada dull and lower—common extra 6,75 a 7 00; extra good to choice 7,05 a 8,25.

Wheat dull and nominal.

Corn 1c lower—mixed western sound 88 a 90; unsound 80 a 86.

Beef dull.

Pork dull and lower—mess 13,60 a 13,62 for old; 15,25 a 15,27½ for new.

Sugars dull—New Orleans 11¼ a 12; Muscovado 9½; Havana 10¾; Porto Rico 7.

Coffee dull.

Molasses dull—Porto Rico 60.

Freights to Liverpool dull—cotton nominal; flour nominal; grain 5½c a 6¼d.

CAPTURING SECESH PICKETS. Colonel Wilder of the 17th Indiana Regiment, recently started from Murfreesboro with a brigade to visit the secesh at Lebanon. The result was the capture of 83 men in arms, 500 good horses, 6000 pounds of tobacco, 4000 bushels of corn, 86 tons of hay and forage, and a large quantity of wheat and flour. The way he managed to trap the rebel pickets is thus described:

"A dozen resolute men advance near, within sight of the pickets. All but one conceal themselves. This man dons a butternut dress and advances—he beckons to the pickets; without suspicion or fear they come to meet him. Suddenly the rebel pickets see men concealed behind the rocks on both sides of him. He is quietly told to unsnap his rifle and let it fall within any noise. Thus he remains in the road as though nothing had happened; and on comes another and another, until ten or twelve are captured! Thus Wharton's pickets were quietly gobbled up, and the enemy suddenly appears before him as though they had dropped from the clouds."

PLAIN SPEAKING. A private letter from Newbern, N. C., dated on the 7th inst., say:

"We are all ready for the rebels, and if, as stated, their aim is Newbern and not Washington, where they have General Foster hemmed in by 10,000 of their men, they will have such reception as they do not calculate upon. I have just learned that our pickets have ...

In establishing flag signals between here and Washington; that Gen. Foster has sent for two more regiments, and says that he can stand it fifteen days longer.

I understand that some of the secesh in Newbern boast that the rebel officers will dine in the 'Boston House' where in less than a week. Perhaps they will, but it will be as prisoners. We are prepared for them at every point. If they think that by any feint they can draw our forces away from Newbern, so as to in any way effectually weaken it, they greatly underrate the gumption of the Yankees. We are all, however, under arms and prepared with rations, cooked and uncooked, for a move at any moment."

BARGAINS FOR ALL!

GREAT DISCOUNT

—IN—

Dry Goods & Millinery!

AT

54 Main Street, opposite Hatch House.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, that his present stock of Dry Goods and Millinery will be offered at superior inducements to those who really want to buy. Most of the Goods having been purchased before the extreme advance, will be sold as cheap as elsewhere. Having gone out of the Millinery I shall pay particular attention to the Dry Goods, and shall make a special effort to keep constantly on hand, if not so large at least as well selected a stock of DRESS GOODS, as can be found in the City.

The Goods being bought for CASH, enables me to sell them

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

The balance of stock of MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, Flowers, Ruches, Plumes, &c., will be sold at COST.

Don't Forget the Place, 54 Main Street; opposite the Hatch House.

C. E. O'Loughlin.

april0

HATS, CAPS,

Boots & Shoes.

Spring Styles.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT

No 19, West Market Square,

New and desirable Spring Styles Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, which, in addition to our former Stock, we feel confident we can suit to style and price all our friends and the public who may favor us with their patronage.

HATS.

Spring Style, Gents' XX Mole Skin Hats, a superior article made expressly for us. French Fur and Wool Hats; the Joe Hooker, and a variety of other styles. Also, Rosecrans and other new styles CAPS for Gents and Boys.

BOOTS.

From the Messrs. Belcher, Farlin & Co's, and other manufacturers. And for

RIVER DRIVERS.

We have the best in the market, of Calf and Kip Boots, made to our order by Chapin and others—Call and examine for yourselves. A large variety Men's, Boys' and Youths' Thick Boots. Boys' and Youths', with the Copper Tip and without. Also, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Brogans and Oxford Ties.

Ladies' Dress Boots,

We have a first rate assortment Congress Balmorals and other styles of Serge, Kid, Goat, Calf, Oil Goat, Tipped and Plain. Do. Misses and Childrens.

Ladies' & Misses' Slippers,

French imports, Kid and White Satin. Also, Plain Kid and Serge. Kid Buskins.

Rubbers.

A very large assortment for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Rubber Boots, all of which we are selling at

No. 19 West Market Square,

As low as can be purchased in the city.

MARCH, VOSE & CO.

apr9

It is Cheapest to Buy of

—THE—

Manufacturer!

E. L. LANE

Continues to Manufacture, at No. 8 STATE-ST.

Candies & Confectionery

Of all kinds, which are warranted to be from pure Sugar, and which he will sell, at Wholesale or Retail.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

REMEMBER—No 8 State Street.

Bangor, Feb 25

BOSTON BROKERS' BOARD.

Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities purchased and sold at the Brokers' Board.

WE confine our transactions strictly to the execution of orders on commission.

American Gold and Silver,

Foreign Gold and Silver,

Demand Notes and Uncurrent Money purchased at our office, 88 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

BURNETT, DRAKE & CO

Bankers, Stock & Exchange Brokers.

General References—Edward Tyler, Cashier Suffolk Bank. Henry P. Shed, Esq., Cashier Bank Mutual Redemption, or any of the Boston Banks. Bangor—John Wyman, Esq., Cashier Market Bank.

feb16d 3m

1863.—Shortest Route—1863.

TO THE

WEST!

Broad Guage Mail Route

—VIA—

Grand Trunk!

To Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Toledo, Cincinnati, CHICAGO, Milwaukie, Galena, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, Dubuque, Madison, Fon du Lac, Rock Island, Burlington, Quincy, St. Joseph, Buffalo, via Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

Express Trains leave Bangor and Portland daily, (except Sundays) making through connections with all trains from the East without stopping. At Chicago this line enters the Great Union Depot, from which all the principal Western trains depart.

This Entire Line is furnished with luxurient Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Baggage checked through to Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St Louis, and all important Western Towns, thus avoiding delays and expenses incident to other Routes.

Through Tickets by this short, desirable route to all points West are for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in New England, and at the Company's Office,

22 West Market Square, Bangor, Maine.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.

WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent, Bangor.

march 27

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box.

Factory, No. 81 Barclay Street,

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street,)

New York.

On The Track Again.

Having rebuilt my Sail Loft, I am now prepared to furnish

SAILS

as before.

Duck of all kinds,

constantly on hand and sold at the Lowest Prices.

Driving Tents furnished at short notice.

WM. I. CURRIER,

Bangor, April 10, 1863. 2wd1mw City Point.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of Wood & Bishop, for the purpose of transacting the Stove, Tin, and general furnishing business at Stores No. 1, 2 and 3 Broad street.

Henry A. Wood,
Wm. H. Bishop.

Bangor, March 16, 1863.

Wanted!

25 MEN to sell HEADLEY'S HISTORY of the GREAT REBELLION, for which a liberal commission will be paid. For particulars address, either in person or by mail,

E. D. MARSH, Penobscot Exchange.

Bangor, March 28, 1863.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA—Vol. 16—completing the work, just published, and ready for delivery by D. BUGBEE & CO.

Subscribers who have not supplied themselves with all the back volumes, will be furnished with them at the original price, for a short time.

DRESS SILKS,

Linen Hdkfs!

TABLE LINENS,

&c.,

AT

OLD PRICES!

Thompson & Hichborn.

april3

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC MUTUAL

Insurance Company,

NEW YORK, January 26th, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1862.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862,	$5,116,441 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off at January, 1862,	1,169,414 65
Total amount of Marine Premiums,	$6,275,855 52

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$4,488,253 48
Losses paid during the same period,	2,053,012 7
Returns of Premiums and Expenses,	616,693 1

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks,	$2,656,950 9
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise,	1,443,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,	23,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at,	122,338 3
Premium Notes and Bills receivable.	2,484,062 6
Cash in Bank,	238,402 20
Total amount of Assets,	$7,130,794 4

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the third of February next.

After reserving Two and a half Millions of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A Dividend of Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, (free of government tax,) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the seventh of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued amount to	$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863,	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years,	14,493,730
The Certificates previous to 1861, have been redeemed by cash,	10,278,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1863,	$4,215,170

Average dividend paid per annum, for last 20 years, is 36 per cent.

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Sec'y.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	James Bryce,
Charles Dennis,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,	Henry K. Bogert,
Thomas Tileston,	A. A. Low,
Henry Colt,	William E. Dodge,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Dennis Perkins,
Lewis Curtis,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles H. Russell,	J. Henry Burgy,
Lowell Holbrook,	Cornelius Grinnell,
P. A. Hargous,	C. A. Hand,
Meyer Gans,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	E. E. Morgan,
Caleb Barstow,	B. J. Howland,
A. P. Pillot,	Benj. Babcock,
Leroy M. Wiley,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robert B. Minturn, Jr.
S. T. Nicoll,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Joshua J. Henry,	Frederick Chauncey,
Geo. G. Hobson,	James Low.
David Lane,	

RISKS made to attach as soon as reported to the undersigned according to the provisions of the open Policy of the assured. Risks on hulls and freights in the usual course of mail, when necessary by telegraph.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice Prest.

John W. Munger,

No. 166 Fore St., head of Long Wharf,

PORTLAND, MAINE

apr13 1md 11m3taw 1amw

U. S. Securities.

U. S. Bonds, Five-Twenties, and Certificates of Indebtedness in sums of $50 to $1,000 for sale by JAMES DUNNING.

Bangor, April 2, 1863. d&w1f

[illegible]

Perfectly Pure Maple

Candy!

From the Maple Groves of Farmington,

for sale by

B. F. BRADBURY.

apr4

SHAKERS,

[illegible]

Skirts, Spool Cotton, &c.,

AT

L. DWELLEY & Co's,

No. 6, Main Street,

Under the Hatch House.

april 2w

Cider! Cider!!

20 BBLS. VOSES EXTRA CIDER, for sale by the barrel or gallon.

A. L. & R. O. BOYD.

April 9th, 1863.

Apples! Apples!!

50 BBLS. choice APPLES, just received and for sale low by

A. L. & R. O. BOYD.

April 9th, 1863.

... a Tale of the National Hotel Poisoning, at ... BARTLETT'S LIBRARY.

FIRE

and Life

INSURANCE

AGENCY.

OFFICE,

Corner Hammond Street and

West Market Square,

BANGOR, MAINE.

Cash Capital

REPRESENTED

OVER

FOURTEEN MILLIONS

DOLLARS.

Policies issued on all descriptions of real and personal property, at rates adapted to the hazard, in any of the following well known and reliable Offices.

Ætna Insurance Comp.,

Hartford, Conn.

Home Insurance Comp.,

New York City

Phœnix Insurance Co,

Hartford, Conn.

Springfield

F. & M. Insurance Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

Massasoit Ins. Comp'y,

Springfield, Mass.

Western Massachusetts

Insurance Company,

Pittsfield, Mass.

New England

F. & M. Insurance Co.,

Hartford, Conn.

Lorillard

Fire Insurance Comp'y,

New York City.

Maine Insurance Comp.,

Augusta, Maine.

Losses settled with promptness and liberality, and paid at this Agency.

Applications, Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c., relating to Fire and Life Insurance, furnished gratuitously, and all communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

B. Plummer,

AGENT.

Bangor, January 28, 1863.

I will sell my House, No. 42 Ohio street or will exchange for a smaller one.

Also for sale, Lot corner of Hammond and Columbia streets.

Also a Safe and two Single Wagons for sale.

mch17 JOSEPH BROWN.

House and Lot for Sale.

I will sell my House and Lot, on Blackstone street, if applied for soon. The house contains eight rooms, with a wood-house and stable adjoining. The lot is large, with a good variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. The location is healthy, and in a good neighborhood, which renders it desirable to any one wishing a permanent location. Terms liberal. Inquire of me, at my Hair Dressing Rooms, No. 3 Smith's Block.

mch21 A. K. P. TRASK.

For Sale,

Two very desirable Three Story Brick Houses, on the corner of Main and Union streets, two three story Brick Stores on Main street. The above property will be sold at a Great Bargain, and the payments made satisfactory. Also, a lot of good Furniture.

feb28 WILLIAM LEWIS.

House for Sale.

The House formerly occupied by John Wilkins, Esq., lot adjoining the Court House, and running from Hammond street to Kenduskeag stream.

For further particulars enquire of JOHN H. DOANE, Orrington, or CHARLES E. DOANE, Brewer. mch4 3m

FOR SALE,

At a Bargain!

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of his valuable FARM, which he will sell at a great bargain. Said Farm is situated in Hampden, on the main Road to Frankfort, 4½ miles from Bangor, and but a short distance from two Churches, an Academy, Grist Mill and Saw Mill. Its location is one of the finest in the vicinity, near to and overlooking the Penobscot. The buildings, consisting of a Two-story House, with an L, and a large and commodious Barn, are nearly new, built in a most substantial manner, and supplied with all the modern improvements.

The Farm consists of Forty Acres, all of which, except a small Wood Lot, is under a high state of cultivation. It cuts about 25 tons of hay per year. For further information, call on the subscriber, at the premises.

CHARLES WILLEY.

Hampden, Jan. 29, 1863.—d.

Timber Land

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!

ONE-SIXTEENTH Undivided part of Township A, in the Thirteenth Range West from the Monument Line.

Apply to GEO. W. PICKERING, Esq., or to the Treasurer of the "Maine Charity School," Bangor, Maine. apr6 2w

MAINE TOWNSMAN, Civil Officer, Maine Justice, Maine Reports, Town Order and Collector's Blank Books, &c., for sale by

mch 21 PATCH & HIGHT.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL.

100 TONS SUPERIOR COAL, for Blacksmith's use, for sale by

HINCKLEY & EGERY.

mch30 4w Exchange Street.

[illegible]

NO. 18, West Market Square,

Is selling some of the best bargains in

Dry Goods,

to be found in the city.

Stripe all wool Delaines,	33cts.
Stripe Mohairs,	25cts.
Plaid Mohairs,	25cts.
Brown heavy Shirtings,	25cts.
New Delaines from	25 to 33cts.
New Prints from	18 to 28cts.

With a full line of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Capes, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell as low as the lowest.

Sam'l B. Stone, Jr.

apr7 d

3 Tons

Kennebec Dried Apple,

Quartered and Sliced, for sale by

A. M. SHAW,

Feb 23. 44, West Market Square.

DRIED APPLE,

QUARTERED and Sliced Apple, at wholesale and retail, at SMITH & NORTON'S

APPLES,

BALDWINS, Russets, Black Oxfords, Tolman and Orange Sweets, at SMITH & NORTON'S

CIDER.

CIDER by the Barrel or Gallon. Also, Cider Apple sauce, at SMITH & NORTON'S

feb12

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Dearborn & Bryant, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by NOAH DEARBORN. All indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle.

NOAH DEARBORN,
WILLIAM BRYANT.

Bangor, April 3, 1863. all 3w

L. Dwelley & Co.,

have opened

New Goods,

Please call and examine at

No. 6, Main Street,

Under the Hatch House.

Orders for the bleachery taken.

Orders from the country promptly attended too.

apr6 2w

FLOUR.

WE are receiving FAMILY PASTRY FLOUR from best St. Louis Mills.

"ST. GEORGE,"
S. W. FARBER'S,
MONTAGU,"
"FLORA," &c., &c.

Also, Extras and Supers. For sale Low for Cash at Wholesale by

WALTER BROWN & SON,

Exchange Street, Under Veazie Bank.

Store formerly occupied by Smith & Dillingham.

Nov 24.

Choice Flower Seeds.

I would invite the attention of all lovers of Beautiful Flowers to my collection of Seed, which has been recently imported, comprising all the desirable varieties of

Truffaut's Peonies, Perfection & Quilled German Asters, Balsams, Cockscombs, Larkspurs, Ten Week Stocks, Everlastings, Pansys, Verbenas, Petunias, Portulaca, Phloxes, Pinks &c.

—ALSO—

Plants of the above, for bedding out, will be for sale in May.

mch16 tf (Times) ALBERT NOYES.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of G. S. BRAGG & SON, for the purpose of transacting the Lumber business, in all its branches.

G. S. BRAGG,
G. S. BRAGG, Jr.

Bangor, April 1, 1863 3w

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—A fine assortment for sale by D. BUGBEE & Co.

mch21

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY and Groats.

f20 N. S. HARLOW.

WAR CLAIMS!

Pensions, Arrears of Pay,

$100 Bounty, and all Claims for Military Services in the present War, secured by

DANIEL SANBORN,

Office, Corner of Franklin & Hammond Sts., Over O. Sweet's store

PENSIONS for Soldiers wounded, injured, or for disease contracted in the present war

HALF PAY, Pensions for the Widows or Minor Children of those killed, or who have died in the service.

$100 BOUNTY for the Widows, Minor Children or heirs of deceased soldiers.

Information by mail, or otherwise given gratuitously.

Fees for services moderate, and suited to the times.

DANIEL SANBORN,
Pension Agent,

Pension Office, corner of Hammond & Franklin-sts.

jan 13 d&wtf

$100 BOUNTY!

to Discharged Soldiers!

The Act for this purpose has just passed. This BOUNTY, to all Soldiers discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty, and

PENSIONS.

$100 Bounty

and Arrears of Pay.

For the heirs of Deceased Soldiers, and

Prize Money

For Sailors, obtained promptly, and upon the most liberal terms, by

B. H. MACE,

Licensed GENERAL AGENT for Maine, No. 55 West Market Square,

(up one flight of stairs,) Bangor, Me.

mch11 jan19 d&w3m

Normal Schools.

UNDER the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the establishment of Normal Schools," approved March 25, 1863, the undersigned have been appointed Commissioners to locate two Normal Schools, one in the Eastern and one in the Western part of the State, and we will receive sealed proposals from citizens, or trustees of existing institutions of learning, to furnish, without expense to the State, for the term of five years at least, suitable buildings for the instruction of two hundred pupils.

The proposals may be directed to the "Commissioners to locate Normal Schools," at Augusta, and they will be opened on the eighth day of June next, immediately after which time, the Commissioners will proceed to visit and make the necessary investigations preparatory to the location, as provided in the first section of said Act.

PHILIP EASTMAN,
HENRY WILLIAMSON,
EPHRAIM FLINT.

Augusta, April 3, 1863 all 3tawtw

Notice

To Discharged Soldiers!

By Authority of United States License.

BY VIRTUE of the late law of Congress I will obtain $100 BOUNTY for all Discharged Soldiers wounded in any battle or skirmish with the enemy. The fee in any case will not exceed $5.

Applications sent by mail to all who cannot apply at my office.

PENSIONS for Wounded and Disabled Soldiers and Seamen obtained as heretofore.

Also, for all Widows and Minor Children, and dependent Mothers.

Also, Arrears of Pay—$100 Bounty for the widows or minor children of deceased soldiers.

C. P. BROWN,

General Agent for Maine, Bangor, Maine

march12 d&w

GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated Sewing Machines for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

mch14

FAMILY DYES—A new assortment received by N. S. HARLOW.

feb20

LETTER, Note and Bill Papers and Envelopes, for sale by PATCH & HIGHT

MARCH—Atlantic and Godey received by D. BUGBEE & CO.

12

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

AGENTS FOR

The U. S. Five-Twenty Loan.

Are prepared to furnish the

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

direct from the Government,

At Par.

ON AND AFTER JULY 1st, the privilege of converting Legal Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds, at par, will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, AT PAR, paying

SIX PER CENT INTEREST IN GOLD,

should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates

U. S. 7 30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.
U. S. One Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c, &c.

Fisk & Hatch,

38 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

april3 d&w3m

Lasells Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.

THE Summer Quarter of this School commences on Thursday, April 30th. This Institution offers to young ladies the best advantages of health and culture in our country. Each department of the school has its separate teacher.

For Catalogues, &c., address

G. W. BRIGGS, Principal

Auburndale, April 1, 1863 3tawtw

ANNIE E. BROWN,

Piano Forte Teacher,

47 OHIO STREET.

References—S. Wilder, H. R. Streeter, L. R. Horton

mch4 tf

A. C. Smith.

GENERAL CLAIM AGENT

FOR PROCURING

Bounties, Pensions, and Arrears of Pay

and all Claims and bills against the

U. S. OR STATE DEPARTMENT,

INCLUDING ORDERLY SERGEANTS' BILLS.

WILL act as Agent for Towns in the examination and comparing bills presented to the Governor and Council for aid furnished families of Volunteers under Act of 1862. All communications addressed to him at Bangor, or Augusta House, Augusta, will be promptly attended to

Will obtain a Bounty for all Discharged Soldiers.

NO. 1 HARLOW'S BLOCK, BANGOR, ME.

march 20, 1863

SPRING STYLE.

1863. 1863.

Hats and Caps,

mch24 at HERSEY'S.

Music

For Balls, Assemblies and Parties

I AM prepared to furnish from one to five pieces of Music for Balls, Parties, Assemblies, &c., &c., upon short notice. All orders left at D. White's on Kenduskeag Bridge, or at my boarding place, 109 Essex street, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. H. GETCHELL.

oct20 3mwtf

DR. JOHN C. MOTT,

Physician and Surgeon,

36 COURT STREET, corner of Howard, Boston, is consulted daily from 10 until 2, and from 6 to 8 in the evening, on all diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs, Scrofulous Affections, Humors of all kinds, Sores, Ulcers and Eruptions, Female Complaints, &c. An experience of over twenty years' extensive practice enables Dr. M. to cure all of the most difficult cases. Medicines entirely vegetable. ADVICE FREE.

oct15 sm3taw6m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ON and after November 17th, inst. the Passenger Train will leave Bangor for Portland, Boston and Lowell at 7.30 A. M., and returning will be due at Bangor at 7.40 P. M.

Freight Accommodation Train, from Waterville, will be due at Bangor at 10.35 A. M., and will leave at 1.30 P. M. This train will connect at Kendall's Mills at 5 14 P. M., with trains for Skowhegan same evening.

Through Tickets sold to Portland, Boston and Lowell. Fares as heretofore.

Nov. 11, 1862   EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

Winter Arrangement.

Bangor, Oldtown and Milford R. R. Co.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st of December Trains will leave as follows, till further notice.

Leave Bangor at 7 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M.
Leave Oldtown at 8½ A. M., 1½ P. M. 6½ P. M.
Leave Milford at 9 A. M., 1½ P. M., 6 P. M.

N. T. SWAN, Agent.

Bangor, Nov. 26, 1862

Portland and New York Steamers.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Captain Willetts, and "PARKERSBURG," Capt. H. C. ...man, will, until further notice, run as follows

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Pier 9, North River, New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe, and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, $5,00, including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX,
Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West street, New York

Portland, Dec 5, 1862.

Portland and Boston Line.

The Splendid new sea-going Steamers *Forest City*, *Lewiston*, and *Montreal*, will, until further notice, run as follows —

Leave Atlantic Wharf, Portland, every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday*, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare, in cabin, $1.25
on deck, 1.00

N. B. Each Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms, for the accommodation of Ladies and Families, and travelers are reminded that by taking this line much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours in the night will be avoided.

The Boats arrive in season for the passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

Freight taken as usual.

march. 1860   L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Franklin House,

Harlow Street, Bangor, Maine.

This well and favorably known Hotel, having the past season been enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, has now all the appointments of a first class Hotel.

The subscribers having leased the above House for a term of years, and having had several years experience in the business, flatter themselves, by strict and personal attention, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

In location this House has no superior, being in a central position and on one of the pleasantest streets in the city. In connection is a large and commodious Stable, in the care of attentive Ostlers; also, a Livery Stable, which will always be supplied with first class teams.

Stages leave this House, daily, for all parts of the country.   McLAUGHLIN & SON.

WM. D. McLAUGHLIN,
HENRY McLAUGHLIN.

Bangor, March 5, 1860

NATIONAL HOUSE,

CORNER OF
HARLOW AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
BANGOR, MAINE.

ISRAEL B. NORCROSS, Proprietor.

This Public House has been renovated and put in first rate order; newly painted, papered, and furnished throughout, and in every respect rendered convenient and comfortable for transient company and boarders.

The House has a central location, and an excellent Stable attached, attended by a faithful ostler.

The proprietor hopes, by an earnest endeavor to promote the comfort of his guests to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Bangor, April 7, 1860

CARRIAGES!
CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that he has been appointed agent for the sale of Bar... Harlow & Co's Top Carriages of all descriptions, which he is prepared to deliver at his

Carriage Shop on Franklin Street,

Thereby affording to citizens of Bangor and vicinity, in want of such Carriages, an opportunity to purchase direct from the best manufactories in New England, at the manufacturer's prices.

Also, that he still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches including

Repairing, Painting and Trimming,

In the best manner, and at the very lowest prices. From his experience, his facilities for doing business, and the character of his workmen, he flatters himself that in the production of durable and substantial Carriages, his establishment will be second to none in the State.

MR. GEO. B. WALKER

Well known to be one of the best Carriage Painters in New England, still has the charge of his painting department; offering a very rare inducement to those who would have their work done in an elegant and durable manner to leave their work at this establishment. *All work warranted to give entire satisfaction*, and all bills for work payable when the work is done.

B. N. THOMS.

NEW STYLE PICTURES!

AT

Trask's Photograph Rooms

NO. 2, SMITH'S BLOCK.

Made with a new Patent Multiplying Camera.

I AM now prepared to make 24 of the New Style Pictures for One Dollar, called the small *Ferrotype Plate Picture*, the cheapest and best picture now made.

Call and see specimens. All kinds of Photographs, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes taken as usual. Also, a new style of Card Picture, now so popular in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Wanted immediately—Two more GOOD ARTISTS

M. G. TRASK,
No. 2, Smith's Block.

july 1st

The Mackerel Have Come!

BICKFORD'S GOT 'EM!

IN KITTS, Quarters, Halves and Wholes, expressly for Families. If you want the Nice Article, whether in the shape of

Mackerel or Oysters

Call on BICKFORD. Richmond is not taken, and we, in these diggings, are going into Winter Quarters. How can we do better than to lay in a good supply of the *Best Mackerel* and take in a good supply of the finest OYSTERS wherewith to refresh the inner man!

nov11

ROOM PAPER—New Patterns received by
PATTS & HIGHT

The LATEST NEWS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

EMPORIUM.

NO. 32

Main Street,

Bangor,

MAINE.

ALL THE

NEW

AND

[illegible]

—OF—

DRESS GOODS.

Plain Black Silks,

Brocaded Black Silks,

Keeps the Celebrated

"ENGLISH CROWN"

BLACK SILKS,

warranted not to crack or break.

Keeps the BEST of everything.

Be sure and go there for your Goods.

Remember the Place:

SILAS S. DREW'S

[illegible]

No. 12 MAIN STREET,

BANGOR.

APRIL 2, 1863

HUNNEWELL'S

UNIVERSAL

[illegible]

BASES its real claims to the confidence of the public by its perfect simplicity, and freedom from every component which in any way places restraint on its use, *Day or Night* by Old or Young, but to find the real secret of its true character and results, to which thousands can testify, by its being made the *Pocket, Bedside or Nursery* Companion of all, and the enemy to all *Throat and Lung* Complaints, by using it *every hour*, if necessary, or when there is the least tickling in the *Throat*, or disposition to *Cough*. By such freedom of use it

CURES

Coughs,
Colds,
Sore Throat,
Bronchial Complaints,
Hoarseness,

and all such, as when neglected, end in

CONSUMPTION!

To Public Speakers and Singers it is most valuable, as it goes to the foundation, clears the Throat, and prevents the prostration which follows great exertion.

As a *Soothing Syrup* its simplicity calls for special attention, as the most delicate infant may take it with the greatest freedom

HUNNEWELL'S

[illegible]

This Preparation, by its splendid results has shown the great necessity of a true *Nervous and Spasmodic Remedy*, which goes to its work on all such complaints, completely relieving the pains and leaving no stain of debility behind.

As most complaints of this nature proceed from inward causes, they are reached only through the stomach, and in most of them, time and money is wasted by the use of Liniments and Lotions.

Let this preparation be fairly tested and it will be found worthy the name and fame of a true

ANODYNE!

IT CURES

Neuralgia,
Rheumatism,
Gout,
Tooth Ache,
Ear Ache,
Nervous Head Ache,
Distress after eating,
Fits,
Histeria,
Nervousness,
Spinal Complaint,
St Vitus Dance,
Cholera Morbus,
Pains in Stomach and Bowels.

also, the chief of all causes of disease and insanity

LOSS OF SLEEP!

To the *Sleepless Invalid* it gives the most refreshing sleep.

To Females, suffering the pains of *Monthly Menstruation*, it completely relieves, while Nature's work is undisturbed. This is of great importance, as from this scourge dates most, if not *all*, wrecks to the Nervous System, and Chronic Female Complaints

For Stomach, or Tape Worms, it is a sure remedy.

For children, when Teething, it completely soothes the pain, by diluting with milk and rubbing the Gums. When very severe give it in 5 to 10 drop doses in milk, and is a perfect relief.

HUNNEWELL'S

[illegible]

This Valuable and Simple PILL rests its character on being the true type of a CATHARTIC,—simple, though thorough in action, seldom requiring but a SINGLE PILL for a dose, or one at night and one at morning—acts without the least griping,

AND CURES

Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Billiousness,
Loss of Appetite,
Jaundice,
Humors, &c., &c

For HEAD ACHE, when caused by a foul Stomach, they are a perfect relief.

For WORMS are a perfect remedy.

As a FAMILY PILL they have no superior.

WARRANTY

My own confidence allows that agents may refund money when satisfaction is not given.

John L. Hunnewell,
Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

W. L. ALDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents, Bangor, Maine.

W. F. PHILLIPS, H. H. HAY, F. W. WHIPPLE Wholesale Agents, Portland.

Correspondence solicited from all interested in these preparations.

Dealers with good business references, supplied on consignment on application to the proprietor.

The above reliable preparations are also for sale by dealers in every city and town.

jan 1 '63   6mpeowly Wednesday

POOR RICHARD'S EYE AND EAR WATER.

This is the Best Preparation in the World!

READER, are you aware that every time you think, speak or act, you draw on your eyes for strength to do so? Now you are debtor to them, and if they have not arrested your body and shut it up in the prison of disease, remember they most assuredly will if you do not satisfy their claim (which is a small one) for all the services they render to you continually. They are crying to you for help every blood streak is a voice. Hear their cry, and save yourself by saving them. Give them a drink of POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER, Morning and Night. This is all they ask, and they will positively keep your body out of the prison house of disease. They do not want to lose time in explanations. Try them and prove them. By faithful perseverance, Deafness can be cured and prevented.—Bathe both eyes and ears.

A Remarkable Cure in Bangor.

I, W. H. PRITCHARD, do certify that my wife Esther S., has had Weak Eyes from childhood, caused by measles. One year since a lump appeared on the lash of her eye. It increased to the size of a large pea. Becoming somewhat alarmed about the progress it was making I took my wife to Mrs. M. G. BROWN, at the Exchange. She told me she could remove it, and further strengthen her eyes. Mrs. B. applied her medicine at seven o'clock in the evening, and at nine o'clock the lump was *gone*. We could see no more of it. My wife can now see people walking on the other side of the street which she could never do before. She has always had headache when riding in a carriage. Yesterday, when riding in a carriage, she had no return of headache. My own eyes were treated two or three times by Mrs. Brown. I find them much strengthened   W. H. PRITCHARD,
169 Pine street.

Thousands of certificates might be added. Use POOR RICHARD and throw away your *SPECTACLES*

POOR RICHARD'S EYE AND EAR WATER

Cures Sore and Inflamed Eyes.
Cures Dim Vision and Weak Sight.
Cures Stoppage of the Tear:
Cures Catarrh.
Cures Sore Throat.
Cures and prevents Diphtheria
Cures and prevents the loss of Hair
Cures and prevents Eruptions on the Face or Skin.
Cures Frosted Hands and Feet
Cures Chilblains.
Cures Noise in the Head
Cures Running of the Ears
Cures Humors on the Body
Cures all kindred Diseases

DIRECTIONS.

Bathe your Eyes and Ears; also rub the Water into the parts diseased.

PRICE.

26 cents per bottle; TUBE, 6 cents, to convey the Water into the ear.

MRS. M. G. BROWN, Proprietor,
410 *Arch Street, Philadelphia*.

Those troubled with DEAFNESS and other Diseases, will please address their letters to Mrs. M. G. BOWN, Professor on the Eye and Ear, 410 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa

To be had of all Druggists.

The trade can be supplied at WARREN & ALDEN & CO'S, No 2 Union Block, Main street

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—to—

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FROM THENCE TO

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And all points in the Great West.

PASSENGERS can leave Bangor every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday* morning, and take the cars from Fitchburg R. R. Station every day, (Sunday excepted,) at 7½ o'clock A. M. and 12 30 P. M.

Time from Boston to Buffalo, - - 24 hours
Boston to Niagara Falls, - 24 "
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The great facilities offered to the traveller gives this route the preference over any other.

The saving of distance and time, and the extent of Air Line on the route, enables the passenger to *arrive in Chicago hours in advance of any other Line*, which, together with the many objects of interest along the line, render it THE FAVORITE ROUTE with the Business Traveler, as well as the Tourist.

Those having THROUGH TICKETS on this route can stop at any point and resume their seats at pleasure. For further information enquire of the Agents at Bangor.

EDWARDS & CO., Agents,
22 West Market Square,
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Fall and Winter Fashions.

JOSEPH P. JACKSON,

Merchant Tailor.

(Chambers opposite the Hatch House,)

NO. 44 MAIN STREET.

INVITES the attention of his friends, customers and the public generally, to his assortment of Fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings and Trimmings,

Which he will be happy to make up to order, and warrant to give entire satisfaction.

Mr. Jackson will answer all calls for Cutting or Basting garments for those who furnish their own cloths, and will do so with promptness, thoroughness and good taste.   oct6 3tawd&w

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks and Valises

CHEAP, at

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—ALSO —

Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Shoe Findings, &c. &c.

CHAS. S. OSGOOD.   THORNTON LYFORD

aug1 1862 d&w

J. H. CLERGUE'S GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND WIG MANUFACTORY.

126 EXCHANGE STREET



The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that, having removed to a larger and more convenient place of business and newly augmented his Stock of *Hair Work, Hair Preparations* &c., he is now prepared to furnish Ladies and Gentlemen superior Wigs, Top Pieces, Front Pieces, Long Hair, Bands for French Twist, Front Braids, Ringlets, Curls, Beards, Moustaches, and newly invented Light Spring Wigs. Also, a splendid article of Natural Seam Wigs, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, which for beauty, coolness and durability, are unexcelled!

Particular attention paid to

HAIR CUTTING.

Depot for sale of Clergue's unequalled Hair Fertilizer, Hair Dye, Hair Oil, Shaving Soap, Cosmetic in Hair Dye, Strop Powders, Lip Salve, &c.

Mrs. J. H. CLERGUE will wait on the Ladies, at her house, 102 York-st., near the Catholic Church, where she will fit and make Ladies' Wigs, Top Pieces, Braids, Curls, Ringlets, &c.

july 12 d&wly

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Every Fashionable Style in Market,

Among which are

French, English and American Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, and Furnishing Goods.

Sargent & Davis.

ONLY $1.00.

250 PAIR Ladies Custom Made, side lace Heel Boots—price $1 00—as good a lot as can be made now for $2.00. At HERSEY'S, 20 Main street.

S—T—1860—X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermediate fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age, or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.

S---T---1860---X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters,

Exhausted nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage, and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, etc. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.

S---T---1860---X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters

Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the season. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.

S--T--1860--X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters

Of this celebrated brand, appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

B. F. BRADBURY, Druggist, Wholesale Agent for Bangor.

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American & Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington (under the Act of 1837)

76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street,

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AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also, in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

The agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing Patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is *more successful at the Patent Office* than the subscriber, and as *success is the best proof of advantages and ability*, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining Patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most *capable* and *successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse.   CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person *more competent and trustworthy*, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office."

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted, and that is now *pending*. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend *all* inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges."

JOHN TAGGART

During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on twice rejected applications *SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE* of which was decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents   R. H. EDDY

Boston, Jan 1, 1863   3tawly

IS THERE ANY MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y.* City writes "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV WM CUTTER, N Y City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot.

REV J H CORNELL, N Y City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where grey, to its original color."

REV A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS

DR. E. G. GOULD'S

PIN-WORM SYRUP

IS the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascarides, or Pin-Worms, from the human system. The high reputation it has established in the last two years, and the fact that it is fast superseding all other worm remedies, is the best test of its great merit.

It affords Relief in twenty-four hours, and an Entire Cure is Warranted

when taken according to directions, which accompany each bottle.

This Syrup is also a most valuable family cathartic, to be always used when physic is required, *especially for children*. It corrects the secretions, gives tone to the stomach and bowels, assisting nature in her efforts to restore health. *It is purely of Vegetable Extracts, and always safe and reliable.*

Sold by HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich Street New York, in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. 12 Marshall street, and other Wholesale Druggists. At Retail by B. F. Bradbury, W. L. Alden, N. S. Harlow, B. C. Trask, Bangor.   1stp6m dec5

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Leaves Bangor Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. Leaves Dexter, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M.

All business promptly attended to, and passengers will be conveyed with safety and despatch.

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INDIGO—superior.
1.0   N. S. HARLOW, 4 Smith's Block

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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Will CURE Diarrhoea and Dysentery!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Is the BEST REMEDY for Summer Complaints—heals the bowels, relieves the pain, and stops the discharge.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Is the BEST REMEDY for Cough and Lame Stomach, for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach or Side

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Will CURE Whooping Cough

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Is the BEST External Application.

If used according to directions it is perfectly safe for children or adults, either internally or externally. Hundreds of leading citizens, in different parts of the Union, have testified to its wonderful virtues, and every one who uses it once wants more

For sale, wholesale and retail, by L. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine; and by Druggists and Traders every where.

Bangor, Aug. 30, 1860   d&w

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

[illegible]

Lowell, Mass.



REMOVAL

PIANOS FOR SALE ... cheap for cash or in exchange ...

PIANO AND ORGAN ...

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april 29

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur Goods!

JUST RECEIVED

WHICH I had manufactured ... market, by an experienced ...

Large assortment of ...

Which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH

LADIES' FURS REPAIRED

Highest Prices paid for ...

V. L. COBURN

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Shipping & Commission Merchants

DOCK STREET WHARF, Phila.

(Established 1830)

EDMUND A. SOUDER,   STEPHEN T. ...

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HISTORY OF THE LAWS ... Lawyers of Maine by William Willis ...

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BY WHEELER

THE BANGOR DAILY Whig and Courier

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$6,00 per Year.
$3,00 for Six Months
$1,50 for Three Months
50 Cents per Month

Invariably in Advance

The Bangor Weekly ...

IN ADVANCE

WHEELER & LYNDE

AGENCIES

... Park Row, New York ... Agents for receiving advertisements for this paper.

S. R. NILES, Agent

subscriptions must in all cases ... advance. Subscribers ... marked will understand ... for which they paid has ... Your subscription expires

TABULAR STATEMENT OF STAMP DUTIES

Demand and Time ...

As amended by a recent Act of Congress

[illegible]

Sailing of Ocean Steamers

[illegible]

J. B. Morse & Co.

AXES for sale by ...

Auction and Commission STORE

No. 31, Central St., Bangor

STEPHEN GILMAN ...

SOLICITS for sale at Store ... Boots and Shoes ... Crockery and ... Particular attention paid ... Furniture and Goods ... sales of real estate ... Advances made on ...

Bangor, April 6, 1863

HALT.

CHAS. BRODRECK ... inform my friends and the public ... have taken the Hair Dressing ... occupied by A. K. P. Trask ... where I am prepared to cut ... Ladies' and Children's hair in the latest style. Having worked several years ... Hair Dressing Rooms in New York ... to do anything in that line ... as well as can be done in any other city ... Ladies' Hair Dressing Room ... for Ladies' and Children's hair cutting ... afternoons excepted. The best ... employed.

P. S. Owing to the late decision of the ... shaving is not lawful on Sunday ... will be closed on that day ...

CHARLES BAKER.

STOCK AND NOTE BROKER

No. 33 State Street, Boston

PARTICULAR and prompt attention ... the Purchase and Sale of Stocks ... Boston Stock Exchange Board.

Orders executed in New York and Philadelphia ... Money advanced on Stocks consigned ... Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS sold by
N. S. HARLOW, 4 Smith's Block

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Public Laws of the State of Maine,

Passed by the Forty-second Legislature, A. D. 1863

AN ACT to continue in force the provisions of chapter seventy one of the laws of eighteen hundred sixty-two concerning the suspension of specie payment

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

Chapter [illegible] of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty two entitled "An Act to suspend certain provisions in chapter forty seven of the Revised Statutes [illegible]" is hereby continued in force until the fifteenth day of January eighteen hundred and sixty four and this act shall be in force from and after its approval by the governor

[Approved January 13, 1863]

AN ACT to amend "An Act in aid of the families of volunteers," approved March eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

In lieu of the treasurer of state issuing scrip as provided in section four of said act he is hereby authorized and directed to pay in money on the first day of March to the cities, towns and plantations the amount due to each respectively

[Approved January 30 1863]

AN ACT extending the time for presentation of [illegible] for state aid

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

SECTION 1 Cities, towns and plantations that have failed to file an account of the expenditures made by them under the provisions of chapter one hundred twenty seven of the laws of eighteen hundred sixty two as required by section three of said chapter, are hereby allowed until the fifth day of February next to file such accounts, it being understood however that no expenditures made subsequent to January first, eighteen hundred sixty three, are to be embraced in the accounts filed under the authority of this act

SECT 2 This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor

[Approved January 31, 1863.]

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred thirteen of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty two entitled An Act providing for the assessment of taxes upon certain towns and plantations

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

SECTION 1 Section six of chapter one hundred thirteen of the laws of eighteen hundred sixty two is hereby amended by striking out all before the word "within" in the second line and substituting the words "If such valuation is not made and returned by any town or plantation, so that said section as amended shall read as follows If such valuation is not made and returned by any town or plantation within the time specified, the county commissioners shall appoint three suitable persons of the county to be assessors therein who shall be sworn and make and return the inventory and valuation required within the time fixed by said commissioners and such valuation shall be examined corrected and a copy thereof returned to the state treasurer, and become the basis of the assessment of state and county taxes in the same manner as if the valuation had been taken by assessors chosen by said town or plantation

SECT 2. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor

[Approved February 7 1863]

AN ACT to fix the compensation of jailers for the board of prisoners

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

SECTION 1 The jailers fees in the different counties of the state for the entire support of each prisoner of every description committed to their custody, shall be such sum not exceeding the rate of two dollars a week as the county commissioners shall determine to be reasonable

SECT 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed and this act shall be in force from and after its approval by the governor

[Approved February 10 1863]

AN ACT [illegible] chapter [illegible] of the [illegible]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

Chapter [illegible] of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty two is hereby amended [illegible] striking out the words [illegible] and inserting in place thereof the words "holding the title subject to a [illegible]"

[Approved February 10, 1863]

AN ACT to amend article twenty two section four of chapter one of the Revised Statutes relating to [illegible]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

SECTION 1 Article twenty two section four of chapter one Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and fifty seven is hereby amended by striking out [illegible] from

SECT 2 This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor

[Approved February 10 1863]

AN ACT to amend chapter eighty one of the Revised Statutes [illegible]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

Section [illegible] of chapter eighty of the Revised Statutes is amended by inserting at the end of said section the following words "He shall also furnish to the clerks of the courts in each county the names of the deputies by him appointed from time to time, with their residences [illegible]"

[Approved February 12, 1863]

AN ACT explanatory of section [illegible] of chapter one hundred and sixteen of the Revised Statutes relating to sheriffs fees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

Section five of chapter one hundred and sixteen of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to allow fees for constructive travel for the service of a subpoena [illegible] to make return thereof

[Approved February 12 1863]

AN ACT to amend section three chapter seventy six of the Revised Statutes relating to levy on real estate

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

SECTION 1 Section three of chapter seventy six of the Revised Statutes shall be amended so as to read as follows "They are in a return made and signed by them on the back, or annexed to the execution [illegible] state the value of the estate appraised and describe it by metes and bounds or in such other manner that it may be [illegible] and what [illegible] of the estate may be

SECT 2 This act shall take effect when approved by the governor

[Approved February 14 1863]

AN ACT for the preservation of certain birds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

SECTION 1 If any person shall between the first day of March and the first day of [illegible] take kill or destroy any of the [illegible] quail or between the first day of March and the fourth day of July take kill or destroy any of the birds called woodcock or [illegible] respectively named and, buy or have in his possession any [illegible] taken or killed in this state or elsewhere shall forfeit for every such quail or woodcock so taken killed or destroyed the sum of five dollars

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ance company incorporated in this state, is taxed at its full value, the securities and pledges held by said company, to the amount of said stock, shall be exempt from taxation

SECT 2 This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor

[Approved March 9, 1863]

AN ACT to alter the January term of the county commissioners' court for Lincoln county

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

The term of the county commissioners' court of the county of Lincoln, which is now required to be holden on the second Tuesday of January annually, shall hereafter be holden on the last Monday of December of each year prior to that time

[Approved March 9, 1863]

AN ACT to change the time of holding the law term of the supreme judicial court in the county of Cumberland

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 The term of the supreme judicial court, as a court of law, held at Portland, in the county of Cumberland, in the western district, shall hereafter be held on the third Tuesday of July instead of the second

SECT 2 All matters and things appropriate to the term of said court shall be returnable to and have day in the term of said court established in the pending section, the same as they would have had at the term before established

SECT 3 This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor.

[Approved March 9, 1863]

AN ACT explanatory of section two of chapter one hundred and six of the public acts of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two relating to suits against volunteers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 Section two of chapter one hundred and six of the public acts of eighteen hundred and sixty two, which exempts certain property from seizure on execution, shall not be construed to apply to any case where such property was attached upon mesne process prior to the time when the debtor enlisted

SECT 2 This act to take effect when approved

Approved March 9, 1863]

AN ACT to amend chapter four of the Revised Statutes relating to elections

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

SECTION 1 The twenty first section of chapter four of the Revised Statutes is amended by adding after the word "single" to said section as follows "Nor shall more than one ballot box be used for receiving votes at any election at any one time," so that said twenty first section as amended, shall read as follows

Section 21 The selectmen or other officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls, during the election of any such officers, and have and use suitable ballot boxes to be furnished at the expense of the town, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, nor until the presiding officer or officers have had an opportunity to be satisfied of his identity and shall find his name on the list, and mark it, and ascertain that his vote is single, nor shall more than one ballot box be used for receiving votes at any election at any one time

SECT 2 This act shall take effect and be in force upon its approval by the governor

Approved March 10, 1863.]

AN ACT for the destruction of wolves and bears.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows

SECTION 1 A bounty of five dollars for every wolf, and two dollars for every bear killed in any town in this state, shall be paid by the treasurer thereof to the person killing it, on his complying with the following provisions

SECT 2 No bounty shall be paid unless the person claiming it within ten days after he has killed such animal, or within ten days after he has returned from the hunting in which he killed it, exhibits to the town treasurer the entire skin thereof, with the ears and nose on it, in as perfect a state as when killed except natural decay, and signs and makes oath to a certificate, which such treasurer is hereby authorized to administer, in which he shall state that he killed said animal, and the time when and the place where he killed it, showing it to be within this state, and the said treasurer shall thereupon cut off the whole of the ears and the whole of the nose from such skin and entirely destroy them by burning then he shall pay the bounty and take the receipt of the claimant therefor upon the same paper with such certificate

The treasurer shall immediately make upon the same paper a certificate under oath, addressed to the treasurer of state that he first cut off the ears and nose from the skin of such animal, and destroyed them by burning, and then paid the said bounty to the claimant

SECT 3 Said certificates and receipts shall annually in the month of December, be transmitted to the treasurer of state, and by him laid before the Legislature as early as convenient, and when allowed by the Legislature shall be paid by the treasurer of state to such towns

SECT 4 The certificates shall be in the following form

(Claimant's Certificate)

To the treasurer of ——— I hereby certify that on the —— day of ———, A D 18—, at ——— in the state of Maine, I killed the —— the skin of which I now exhibit to you, and I claim the bounty allowed by law for killing the same

Dated at ——, this —— day of ——— A D 18—

——— ———, Claimant

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid

——— ———, Treasurer of ———.

(Claimant's Receipt)

On this —— day of ———, A D 18—, I received of ——— ———, treasurer of ———, —— dollars, being the bounty allowed by law for killing the —— described in the above certificate.

——— ———, Claimant

(Treasurer's Certificate)

I hereby certify that as required by law, I first cut off the whole of the ears and nose from the skin of ———, described in the foregoing certificate, and destroyed the same by burning and then paid to the said ——— ——— the bounty for which I have taken his receipt as above

Dated at ——— this —— day of ———, A D 18—

——— ———, Treasurer of ———.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid

——— ———, Justice of the Peace

[Approved March 10 1863]

AN ACT to change the time of holding the May term of the supreme judicial court in Knox county

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1. The supreme judicial court shall be holden on the last Tuesday of April annually, at Rockland, within and for the county of Knox instead of the second Tuesday of May as is now provided by law

SECT 2 All matters pending in or returnable to said court and which would but for the provisions of this act have day at the term of said court to be held on the second Tuesday of May of the present year, as by law provided shall be returnable to and have day at the term of said court, to be held on the last Tuesday of April of the current year

SECT 3 This act shall take effect on approval by the governor

[Approved March 11, 1863]

AN ACT to amend chapter twenty nine of the Revised Statutes relating to bowling alleys and billiard saloons and also chapter eighty two of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty two relating to the same subject

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1. Section eight of chapter twenty nine of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "provided in this act and the preceding section" and inserting in place thereof the words, "provided in this chapter and acts amendatory thereof"

SECT 2 Section seven of chapter eighty two of the public laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two is also amended by striking out the words "provisions of this act" and inserting in place thereof the words "provisions of chapter twenty nine of the Revised Statutes as hereby amended "

SECT 3 This act shall take effect when approved by the governor [Approved March 17 1863]

AN ACT relating to fees of registers of deeds

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows

SECTION 1 That registers of deeds on every instrument on which a certificate of the time of its reception is required by law to be made and which certificate is required by the internal revenue law to have a stamp of ten cents affixed thereto, shall be entitled to collect and receive therefor from the person offering said instrument for record, the sum of ten cents

SECT 2 This act shall take effect from its approval by the governor [Approved March 20 1863]

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